THE WATERBURY WATCH.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,354—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 9, 1888.

JULY 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Bak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies' shee Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS

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VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels'	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	10th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F.Browne	17th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.Worcester	24th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigball	31st "
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F.Browne	14th "
B.L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about 18th July and fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, 344, 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

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D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	16th July	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st Aug	20th Sept.

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European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

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Steamer.	To sail.
STURA	on the 11th July. 1888.
BORMIDA	on the 4th August, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

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PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

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GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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From Rs. 15 per month.

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OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th July, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 15th July, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachi, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

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THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on TUESDAY, 10th July, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

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Fourpenny Tubes of Colour.....each Rs.	0 5
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Eighteenpenny " " ..... " "	1 0
Two Shillings " " ..... " "	1 12
Four Shillings " " ..... " "	2 8

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A Rare and Wonderful Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb.

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A Peerless Tea of Superb Flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb.

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Superior Tea of Fine and Delicate Flavour, at Rs. 1-10 per lb.

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A Rich Tea of Extra Pungent Flavour, at Re. 1-6 per lb.

THESE ARE THE MOST PERFECT NEW SEASONS SPRING CROP TEAS that India can produce.

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SOLE AGENTS.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
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ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

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BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
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ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

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LAMP POSTS	GATES	GENERAL CASTINGS
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OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

MEETINGS of the Corporation as under will be held here on MONDAY, the 9th instant,—(1) Special General, at 3 p.m. and (2) Quarterly, at 3.5 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 7th July, 1888.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 141 of 1887.

The ORIENTAL OIL and FLOUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, JOINT-STOCK COMPANY, registered in Bombay under Act VI. of 1882, having its office at No. 70, Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

MADDON BHIVJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk residing in house No. situate at Gaumdevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 26th day of April, 1887, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 7,381-15-9 for debt and interest, and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date thereof until payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 7th day of March, 1888, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title, and interest of the Defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

I. All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground, situate at Tardeo Road in that locality, known as Chikulwady in Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,556 square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's old No. 332 to 334, new survey No. 13,833, old survey No. 653, new survey Nos. 7,323 and 7,326, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2,773, and Street No. and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Wassudeo Ramchundra, on or towards the south by a public passage, on or towards the east partly by a public passage, and partly by the property of Jairam Harry, and on or towards the west by the property of Gungadher Bhivjee. This land has been leased to the Plaintiff Company by an Indenture of Lease, dated the 6th day of October, 1886, and made between the said Defendant, Maddon Bhivji of the one part and the said Plaintiff Company of the other part for a term of 99 years from the 1st day of October, 1886, at the monthly rent of Rupees 151 with a covenant for renewal thereof, and also with a covenant to sell the said land to the lessees at a valuation mentioned in the said Lease. By an order of reference made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in suits Nos. 274 and 275 of 1887, and dated the 26th day of January, 1888, it is declared that the said Lease of the 6th of October, 1886, is a valid lease binding upon Janardhan Maddonjee and Dinanath Maddonjee, the Plaintiffs in the said last mentioned two suits and the said Defendant, Maddon Bhivji.

II. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the west side of Gaumdevi Road, in Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 131 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 352, new No. 2,219, old survey No. 653, and new survey Nos. 7,323 and 7,326, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 2,773 and street Gaumdevi Road, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Manockjee Merwanjee and Gungadher Bhivjee, on or towards the south by the property of Gungadher and Ramchunder Bhivjee, on or towards the east by the property of Gungadher and Ramchunder Bhivjee, and on or towards the west by the property of Manockjee Merwanjee.

III. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, lying and being on the west side of Gaumdevi Road, in Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 533 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 352, new No. 2,219, old survey No. 653, and new survey Nos. 7,323 and 7,326, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 2,773 and street Gaumdevi Road, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Pascal de Souza, on or towards the south by the property of Gungadhur Bhivjee, on or towards the east by the property of Manockjee Merwanjee, on or towards the west by the property of Sonabai, daughter of Meerjee Jeewanjee.

IV. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the West side of Gaumdevi Road, in Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 45 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 352, New No. 2,219, old survey No. 653, new survey Nos. 7,323 and 7,326, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2,773 and street Gaumdevi Road, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Gungadhur Bhivjee, on or towards the south by the property of Ramchunder Bhivjee, on or towards the east by the property of Ramchunder Bhivjee, on or towards the West by the property of Gungadhur Bhivjee.

V. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Gaumdevi Road, in Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 24 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 352, new No. 2 219, old survey No. 653, and new survey Nos. 7,323 and 7,326, and registered in the books of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2,773 and street Gaumdevi Road, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Ramchunder Bhivjee, on or towards the south by the property of Dinanath Bhaskerjee, on or towards the East by the property of Ramchunder Bhivjee, on or towards the West by the property of Gungadhur Bhivjee, towards the satisfaction of the said Decree.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on the dates and at the hours and places undermentioned, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the said lands and premises, or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree.

The property firstly above described will be sold on the premises at 3-30 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 9th August 1888.

The property secondly above described will be sold on the premises at 3-30 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 10th August, 1888.

The property thirdly above described will be sold on the premises at 4-15 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 10th August, 1888.

The property fourthly above described will be sold on the premises at 3-30 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 11th August, 1888.

The property fifthly above described will be sold on the premises at 4-15 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 11th August, 1888.

The following is a list of the rights, charges, and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable.

A claim of Burjorjee Nowrojee Tata for Rupees 13,521-8 with further interest at the rate of two per cent. per mensem due under two Indentures of mortgage, dated respectively the 15th April, 1887, and the 21st April, 1887, made between the above-named Defendant, Maddon Bhivji of the one part and the said Burjorji Nowrojee Tata of the other part. The said Burjorjee Nowrojee Tata claims priority over the attachments issued in this suit.

2. Janardhen Maddonjee and Dinanath Maddonjee claim that with the exception of about 61 square yards of land of the properties secondly, thirdly, fourthly or fifthly, hereinbefore, described, and also with the exception of two buildings or dwelling houses standing on portions thereof, the said properties are ancestral, in which the said claimants in their own right and assignees of their brother Wassudeo Maddonjee are interested. The said claimants also claim that the said two buildings or dwelling-houses were respectively built by them with their own private moneys and are their respective absolute properties. The said claimants have filed a suit in the High Court at Bombay being Suit 274 of 1887 against the Defendant Maddon Bhivjee and the abovenamed Oriental Oil and Flour Manufacturing Company, Limited, and the said Burjorjee Nowrojee Tata, whereby they prayed *inter alia* that it may be declared that a certain Indenture of Lease, dated 6th October, 1886, and the Indentures of Mortgage of the 15th and 21st April, 1887, the subject of the preceding claim respectively are void and inoperative or that such Indentures of Lease and Mortgage operated only to convey the share and the interest of the said Defendant, Maddon Bhivjee, in the said properties, and that the same are in no way valid or binding against the shares of the said claimants.

The said claimants have also filed a suit in the said Court being Suit No. 275 of 1887, against the said Maddon Bhivji and the said Burjorjee Nowrojee Tata, whereby they prayed *inter alia* that the respective shares and interest of all parties beneficially interested in the said properties may be ascertained and declared, and that it may be declared that the said Indentures of mortgage of the 15th and 21st days of April, 1887, are void and inoperative against the said claimants, and are not binding upon their shares in the said properties, and that the said properties may be partitioned among the persons entitled thereto. The said suit have been referred to Arbitration, and no award has as yet been made.

The said two suits Nos. 274 and 275 of 1887, are defended by the said Maddon Bhivji and Burjorji Nowroji Tata and their written statements therein are filed claiming *inter alia* that the said two houses claim by the said Janardhen Maddon and Dinanath Maddon as their own form part of family property, and that all the properties attached in this suit were mortgaged to the said Burjorji Nowroji Tata to secure moneys advanced for family purposes.

But by the order of reference made in the said Suit No. 274 and 275 of 1887, and dated the 26th day of January, 1888, it is declared that the said lease of the 6th of October 1886, is a valid lease binding upon the Plaintiffs, the said Janardhen Maddonji and Dinanath Maddonji and the Defendant, Maddon Bhivji.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiffs have obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff at his office before the fifteenth day after the sale, provided that if the Plaintiffs shall become the purchasers they shall be entitled to set off the amount of the decree against the purchase money as provided in the order made herein and dated the 16th February, 1888.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof or any prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 7th day of July, 1888.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, AND SAYANI,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEBB'S.

ROYAL MARIONETTES.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

ON SATURDAY,

IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM.

Greeted every Act.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!!

OF THIS WONDERFUL SHOW.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

The same programme will be given.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

S.S. ASTON HALL, ARRIVED 8TH JULY, 1888.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Wareh ouse.

—Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in WITHIN A MONTH of steamer's arrival or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th July, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given the SHANTARAM NARAYEN, Esq., has CONTRACTED TO SELL to Messrs. HEPTULLA SHEKH ADAM and Co. all his leasehold interest in all that piece of land or oart, situate at Chowpati, within the registration sub-district of Bombay, and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 216, and containing 5,442 sq. yard or thereabouts, formerly in the occupation of the proprietor of the Arkrwright or Girgaum Mills, and lately of the NARAYEN COTTON MILLS, Limited, together with all the buildings and fixtures thereon, and also all the engines, boilers, plant, and machinery standing thereon.

Any person claiming any right, title, or interest in or to the said property, either by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, is required to make the same known to the undersigned solicitors for purchasers at their office, No. 3, Green Street, Bombay, within 14 days from the date of this advertisement, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims, if any such there be.—Dated this 7th day of July, 1888.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.

KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 28, Meadow Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July, 1888, at 3-30 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1 To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1888.

2 To declare a Dividend.

3 To confirm the appointment as Director of Mr. D. H. Glade in place of Mr. G. K. Heinrichs, who proceeded to Europe.

4 To elect Directors in place of Messrs. J. Janni and A Breul, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

5 To appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th July to 18th July, both days inclusive, during which period the books will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By order of the Board,
BREUL & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 9th July, 1888.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches. Will print two pages of note paper at one time.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NEUBERG'S

CELEBRATED

"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS.

Not to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are the

ONLY ORIGINAL

"Flor de Javas."

FREE DRAUGHT,

IMPROVED SHAPE,

SPLENDID CONDITION.

COQUETAS.....per 1,000	Rs.	30	per 100	Rs.	3-8
TRABUCOS.....	„	35	„	„	4-0
ROYALS	„	40	„	„	4-8

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

Samples Forwarded on Application.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

By direct Importation.

A FRESH AND SPECIALLY SELECTED SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

RATES FOR CONVEYANCE OF RACE HORSES.

THE public are advised that the following concession will be made on the East Indian Railway for carriage of race horses during the ensuing racing season—

Horses conveyed for racing purposes within the months November to March inclusive, *i.e.*, completing the outward and homeward journey within these months, will be charged for the double journey one single fair and a tenth.

This reduced charge will be made only on the condition that before commencing the outward journey, and previous to commencing the return journey, a certificate is given to the Railway management by the Secretary of the Race Meeting attended, certifying that the journey is taken for the purpose stated. The horses will be carried at owner's risk. One syce will be allowed free with each horse.

R. C. S. MACKENZIE,
Acting Agent.

Calcutta, 30th June, 1888.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30 June and 31 December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

FOR SALE,

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

Just unpacked a bran new English VICTORIA, light and stylish, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A few second-hand English BROUGHAMS, by well known makers, very little used.

Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.

And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

Single and double-seated BROUGHAMS, let out on hire, with or without horses, during the monsoon.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 12th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 cases white handkerchiefs.
5 „ mulls.
7 „ shirtings.
3 „ jaconets.
6 „ coloured prints.
5 „ yellow border grey dhoties.
2 „ Oxford shirtings.
2 bales table cloths.
5 „ grey shirtings.

On account of the concerned.
1 case Mogul prints.
6 casks cement.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosain Ebrahim.
S D &c.—1730—161-85—25 cases playing cards.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 13th inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the B. B and C. I. Railway Company's Goods Station at Carnac Bunder.—About 325 bags grains, sweepings, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND OTHER GOODS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., at Colaba, near the Tramway Company's Stables, in the goods shed of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.—A quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods.

Also 1 parcel, containing 1 pillow, 1 black blanket, 1 rajai, 1 nut cutter, 1 bedding, 4 pots (copper), 1 tin box, 1 hooks, booked by Mr. Clifford to self from Delhi to Grant Road, as per parcel-way bill, No. 202, of 15th March, 1887.

2 wooden posts booked by Mr. Wamanrao to self, from Vewjee to Dadar, as per luggage-way bill, No. 4 of 27th May, 1887.

1 parcel, containing, 1 hurricane lamp, 2 new small lamps, booked by Mr. Abdool V. to self, from Delhi to Grant Road, as per parcel-way-bill, No. 489, of 9th June, 1887.

1 parcel, containing 1 small brass bell, 3 small patlas, 1 piece carpet, 1 small brass idol, &c., consigned to Mathanand Swamy from Poona to Nowsari, as per parcel-way bill, No 810, of 12th October, 1887.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, July 9, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LINSEED AND AJMA SEED, DAMAGED BY FRESH WATER.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Dana Bunder and Vadni Gadi, Mapla Gully, by order of Mr. Khimjee Cullian, and on account and risk of the W. I. P. & S. M. Railway—

D D N—1—BB—32 bags linseed, lying at Dana Bunder.
N D L—1—BB—238 bags linseed, lying at Dana Bunder.
N D L—1—BB—141 bags Ajmasced, lying at Vadni Gadi.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SUIT No. 221, OF 1888.

J. G. SMITH and others,

vs.

TEJPAL GODOO, SOORJEE GODOO, LALLJEE GODOO, JAIRAM GODOO, and DAYAL LADHA.

Pursuant to the decree made in the above suit, bearing date the 26th June, 1888, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on behalf of the abovenamed plaintiffs and on account of the abovenamed defendants—

52 cases, each weighing about 280 lbs., of Kamla or Kuppeela, marked L 3.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DONTAR THIRD ROW OR ISRAEL MOHALLA, BOMBAY.

On TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Abdoola Moosani, in pursuance of the power of sale in an Indenture of mortgage bearing date the 24th November, 1883, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, lying and being on the Eastern side of Dontar Third Row or Israel Mohalla, in the sub-district of Mandvi in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 68 square yards and 8-9 of a square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 961, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 24, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the house belonging to the old synogogue of the Israel community, on or towards the west by the aforesaid Dontar Third Row or Israel Mohalla, on or towards the north by the gully used in common by the owner of this premises and the owner of the neighbouring house, and on or towards the south by a house belonging to the said synogogue and which premises have been occupied by the tenants of the said Abdoola Moosani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 9, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 „ white mulls.
5 „ white leno checks.
1 case glassware.
10 cases German Beer in quarts and pints.
20 cases Allsopp's Beer in quarts and pints.
2 Kakoo clocks.
1 six-chamber revolver, by E. and W. Bond, in case.
24 sets wire dish covers.
2 cases 80 tins sausage.
100 „ tin plates.
1 Mahagony square pianoforte by J. C. Doring and Co.
40 boxes 40 doz. quarts Prince of Wales brandy.
7 seed cleaning machines.
1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe.
1 „ „ by Thornhill.
40 India Rubber sheets 76 by 36.

On account of the concerned.
238 pearls, weighing about 25 chows.
On account of the concerned—
10 large revolvers.
2 small. „
22 boxes cartridges.
By order of Okha Satra, and on account and at the risk of Memon Mahomed Moosa—
4 gold bangles, about 41 tolas.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 second-hand strong brougham.
1 strong serviceable mail phaeton.
1 handsome light open carriage in very good order.
1 second-hand Coventry bicycle in good order.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

PATENT TRANSPARENT ICE MACHINE FOR SALE.

On MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

A patent transparent ice machine by West, on the either principle, produces 5 cwts at a time, with steam-engine and boiler complete, the boiler suitable for either wood or coal, all in good order, with patent steam governor to engine, and all requisite machinery, together with 2 spare valves, a lot of extra fittings, and an extra ice box for making ornamental ice blocks.

On view at the rooms of the undersigned.

SALE OF VACANT LAND AT MAGOOT MADLY, NEAR MAHIM.

On TUESDAY, the 24th July, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Kevul Munjee and Masing Asla, the son and heir of the late Asla Jugonathjee, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Jenardhunjee Atmaram Seth, the mortgagor.

All that piece of foras freehold new salt batty ground, containing by admeasurement 8,765 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 759, situate at Moogat Madly in Mahim, and is called or known by the name of Moolanachi Khar, and bounded on the east by the field of Nillajee Bhivjee, on the west by the field of Bhicajee Heerajee, on the north by the field of Janardhun Runchor, and on the south by the field of Nana Essajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 handsome Europe-built Landau, little used and light, with cut glass shutters, spring cushions and self acting spring keys.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, July 6th, 1888.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 16 per share for the year ending 31st March, 1888, has been DECLARED and made PAYABLE at the Company's Registered Office on and after MONDAY, the 9th July, 1888, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 18th June, 1888.

By Order of the Board,
RICHARD PILE,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 9th June, 1888.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION

AND PRESENT POSITION

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY

MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.,

OF CALCUTTA,

JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, &C., &C.,

BEG TO NOTIFY THEIR REMOVAL FROM

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

TO MORE CONVENIENT PREMISES,

NO. 73, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY,

CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET,

WHERE ALL COMMUNICATIONS IN REFERENCE

TO THEIR BOMBAY BUSINESS SHOULD, IN FUTURE,

BE ADDRESSED.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING!

WATERPROOF CLOTHING!!

A LARGE STOCK of the same to hand, of different qualities and all sizes, at moderate Rates.

MONSOON CLOTHING

In all best Woollen Goods for Shirts and Suits, made to Order in the latest Style and Fashion.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Of steel and air-tight trunks and boxes, just received from new makers, in new designs.

MILITARY AND VOLUNTEERS UNIFORMS

Made to the latest Regulations. All Laces and Braids on Stock for the same, and a good fit Guaranteed.

ALL NECESSARIES

Such as Hats, Helmets, Caps, Braces, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties in great variety to choose from.

WHO IS YOUR TAILOR

Is often the question when a good fitting garment is seen, and the answer is often

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON.

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform,	½ dozen	Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	„	„	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Cuffs and Cuffs	„	„	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	„	„	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	„	„	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	„	„	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	„	„	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	„	„	36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	„	„	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	„	„	72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	„	„	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	„	„	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	„	„	54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	„	„	42

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BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS

AND

WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS

OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR

NON-KEYLESS WATCHES

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &C.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

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WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, [W] AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

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NOTICES.

BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS are prepared TO LET a large piece of surplus land with sheds thereon, belonging to the above Company, and suitable for Iron Founders, Coach Builders, or for accommodation for labour carts, &c.

For terms and other particulars apply to

NARAYEN RANGOBA,
Acting Manager.

BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS are prepared to receive Tenders for the PURCHASE of the Company's FLOUR MILL PREMISES, situate at Falkland Road, Byculla, or TO LET the said premises as a going concern on a monthly tenancy. Tenders to be sent in to the undersigned up to noon, on TUESDAY, the 20th July next. For particulars apply to

NARAYEN RANGOBA,
Acting Manager.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.

Trial order solicited.

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RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
Seed Stores,
Ranikhet.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 253 OF 1886.

VIRCHAND JADOWJEE and VITHULDAS JADOWJEE, Hindoo inhabitants, residing at Messana, near Ahmedabad, and carrying on business in partnership under the names of HURJEEWAN JADOWJEE and VITHUL JADOWJEE by their Moonim, COOBER JAVER, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing near Pydhowace, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDOOL REHMAN EBRAHIM and AHMED EBRAHIM, of Bombay, Khatree Mahomedan inhabitants, residing in house No. 194-196 Nowrojee Hill, without the Fort of Bombay...Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Twentieth day of July. One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty six, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in two lots before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-fifth day of July, One thousand, Eight hundred and Eighty-eight, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Virchand Jadowjee and Vithuldas Jadowjee, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Abdool Rahman Ebrahim and Ahmed Ebrahim or any of them in the following properties, namely:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land orground, whereof Manockjee Merwanjee Dongerwalla is the Fazendar, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the West side of Nowrojee Hill, First Row, commonly called Gumlay Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 185 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a passage belonging partly to the said premises, being hereby granted partly to the house of Vitho Soobama Washerman, on or towards the South by the house of Shaik Boodum, on or towards the East by the Nowrojee Hill first row, aforesaid, and on or towards the West by a public passage for halakores and for dirty water, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assesment under No. 50, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Abdool Rahiman Ibrahim and family.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenements or dwelling, house standing thereon, situate at Nava Para, at Bandora, in the sub-district of Salsette, and district of Tanna, containing by admeasurement 663-6 square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Bandora Municipality under No. 22-9-92, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West partly by the house of Sheik Ally Gorekar, on or towards the South by a public passage, and on or towards the north by a public road called Nava Para, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Abdool Rahiman Ebrahim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner in the Court House or at the office of Messrs. Ardesir, Hormasji, and Dinshaw, Attornies for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 19th day of June, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS.

THE punctual man gets on and climbs the ladder of life. The unpunctual, the irregular, the untrustworthy man sinks to the lowest level. To become a punctual man, you must carry a reliable time-keeper. Everybody cannot afford a Watch, and it is often those most anxious to get on who can afford it least. It is to supply this want that the Warterbury Watch has been invented and is manufactured. Its cost is only Rs. 8-8, and yet it is a perfect time-keeper, and as such has risen into the very highest repute in England and America. It is worn by all classes, up to the very highest. Princes, Generals, Scientists, Literarians, Civil Engineers, Electricians, all wear it. Among late purchasers we may mention—Prince Albert Victor of Wales (son of the Prince of Wales), Prince William of Prussia (who sent us an order for thirty-six "Waterburys," and wears one himself), Queen Olga of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Sultan of Morocco, George Augustus Sala, Edmund Yates (of *The World*), G. R. Sims, Professor Jamieson (of Glasgow University), Professor Edison (the World-known Electrician), etc., etc., and over 3,50,000 are being worn by the most enlightened Englishmen in the World.

The "Waterbury," although a low-priced Watch, is not a cheap Watch. It is one of the costliest in the world. Its price is Rs. 8-8, packed in a handsome Satin-lined box; but the first "Waterbury" ever made was the product of ten years' keen study, and the experimental expenditure of many thousand of pounds, and every "Waterbury" now manufactured is the result of 500 separate operations, and the product of a factory containing costly and intricate automatic machinery to the value of THIR

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Band, 4th Bombay Rifles, Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived—On the 6th :—Calder (s), from Busreh. On the 7th :—Maria Theresa (s), from Trieste; Nurjehan (s), and Loodiana (s), Calcutta. Yesterday :—Henzada (s), from London; Busheer (s), Karachi; Astoea Hall (s), and Asia (s), Liverpool; and Tanjore (s), Jeddah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed—On the 7th :—Thibet (s), for China. Yesterday :—R. Harrowing (s), for Port Said; and Kilwa (s), Karachi and Persian Gulf.

FALL OF A CHAWL.—An old chawl, situated on Haines Road, suddenly fell in on Friday forenoon, injuring a native boy who was playing about in the vicinity. The damage is estimated at Rs. 100.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Kullum Dhora, a Calassee, on board the s.s. Chupra, lying in harbour, on Friday last accidentally fell off the forecastle ladder on to the lower deck, sustaining serious injuries. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF BHOWNUGGER.—The *Satyavacta*, a weekly paper, published in Gujerati, has for some time past been giving the portraits of native princes. With the last number is presented a very well executed likeness of H. H. the Maharajah of Bhownugger, with a sketch of his life.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play the following programme at the Yacht Club on Monday evening at 5-45 o'clock :—

March with bugles.Festa Nazionale.....Rampezzotti.
Overture .....Tancredi .....Rossini.
Valse.....Les Sourires .....Waldteufel.
Scena E. Duetto...Il Trovatore .....Verdi.
Valse.....Venus Reigen.....Gung'l.
Selection (No. 2)..Nabucco .....Verdi.
Galop.....The Indian Mail.....Lamothe.

OBSTRUCTION IN THE HARBOUR.—Mahomed Ali Javodin, a boatman, was charged on Saturday, at the instance of a European officer belonging to the Water Police, with obstructing a vested in the harbour, namely the s. s. Himalaya. The steamer was entering the harbour, when the boat of the accused caused obstruction by not keeping to its proper course. It was stated that the negligence of boatmen often caused such obstruction as was complained of. The boatman was anxious to secure passengers landing from the steamer, and had disregarded the warning of the pilot not to come alongside before the vessel had anchored. Mr. Crawley-Boevey, before whom the case was heard, fined the accused Rs. 20.

INQUESTS.—An inquest was held on Saturday, at Cavel, touching the death of Alexander Black, aged 28 years, a clerk, who had been unemployed for the last five weeks and was addicted to drink. For the last seven or eight days he was drinking hard. At 4 p. m., on Friday, he was found lying dead on his bed. A verdict that death was caused by excessive drinking was returned.—Another inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at Frere Road, touching the death of Antone Manikum Veeraswamy, aged 30 years, a domestic servant, who was unemployed for the last month. He had been drinking heavily since he lost his employment. At about 1 p. m., on Friday, he was found lying dead in his bed. A verdict in accordance was returned.—An inquest was held by the coroner, on Saturday, at the Sonapore Burning Ground, touching the death of Duttaram Dhondjee, aged 15 years, son of Doudoo Shivshunker, a clerk in the B. I. S. N. Company's Office, and lived with his father at Dhobee Talao. He kept bad company, drank bhang, and smoked ganja. A year ago he was put into the Sassoon Reformatory, and was kept there for nine months. After he was brought home he showed no improvement. At 10 p. m., on Friday, he returned home staggering from the effects of bhang and ganja, and went to bed. At 8 a.m., on Saturday, he was found in his room breathing heavily and unconscious. He died at 9 a.m. The verdict was that death was caused by the excessive use of bhang and ganja.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 4.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

A WRONG WITHOUT A REMEDY.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* BHIKAJEE GOVIND AND OTHERS.

THIS was an application for repayment of the amount of a fine which had been paid by the Crown to be refunded to the accused. The accused, ten in number, were the head men of their caste. An information was laid against them by a woman named Kewoobai, a member of the same caste, with having defamed her by stating that she had committed adultery with certain persons. The words complained of were contained in two letters. The first letter, dated the 11th August, 1887, was written by the first two defendants. It did not mention Kewoobai or allude to her in any way. The second letter, dated the 24th September, 1887, was a notice signed by the remaining eight defendants as heads of the caste, and was addressed to Kewoobai's father. It informed him that a complaint had been made to them that his daughter had committed adultery, and required him to attend at a caste meeting to be held for the purpose of inquiring into the matter. The case of defamation came before Mr. Ryan, who found all the accused guilty and sentenced the first two to pay a fine of Rs. 40 each, and the remaining eight to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each, (total Rs. 480,) and out of the fines so imposed he directed that a sum of Rs. 200 should be paid to Kewoobai as compensation. Against this order of conviction and sentence the accused presented a petition to the High Court. The case came before Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons on the 18th June last. As already reported by us, they quashed the conviction and sentence, holding as to the first letter that it contained no imputation whatever on Kewoobai, and as to the second that it contained no statement by any of the accused that Kewoobai had committed adultery. It was merely a summons issued by them, as officials of the caste, stating the purpose for which a caste meeting was to be held, *viz.*, to inquire into the truth of certain statements which had been made as to Kewoobai's conduct. It was a matter which the caste had a right to inquire into, and the summons issued by the officials of the caste was privileged.

The Magistrate was duly informed that the High Court had reversed the sentence, and he was requested by the attorneys (Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham) to direct that the fines which had been already paid should be refunded. The Magistrate replied that as the order by him was not appealable, he had paid over as compensation to Kewoobai, which could be recovered, but that he would refund the Rs. 280.

[illegible] now applied to the High Court for [illegible]ting that the whole of the fines which [illegible]d by the Magistrate should be repaid [illegible]hat Kewoobai should be ordered to [illegible] which had been handed over to her. [illegible] (instructed by Messrs. Chalk, [illegible]am) appeared for the applicants. [illegible]the High Court, which had re[illegible] conviction, had necessarily the [illegible]thing that had been done under [illegible]there was no redress, and the [illegible]ay of application to the High [illegible]sham. His clients had been [illegible]et they were fined Rs. 200 for [illegible]d not committed, and their [illegible] the Magistrate to Kewoobai. [illegible]rder the money to be repaid [illegible]ap his fingers at the High [illegible] practically unaffected. He [illegible] the money, pending the [illegible]t. Can the money not be [illegible]

[illegible]emely doubtful whether [illegible]f it does, it would be [illegible]y clients to the trouble [illegible]e been illegally fined, [illegible]rong should give the [illegible]

[illegible]ave no power [illegible] That has been [illegible]

[illegible]any case like [illegible]been given. [illegible]hink we have [illegible]and we must [illegible]

[illegible]COVERY [illegible] valuable [illegible]tion, and [illegible]de by a [illegible]om a [illegible] Rev. [illegible]bury [illegible]ree [illegible]d

PROPOSED CHOLERA HOSPITAL IN KHETWADY.

A MEETING of the inhabitants of Khetwady and the adjoining districts was held at Cama Baug yesterday afternoon, to protest against the establishment of an epidemic hospital in Khetwady. There was a good attendance of ratepayers and others, including many of the leading inhabitants of the locality, and some members of the Corporation. On the motion of Mr. Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy, the chair was occupied by Mr. Cumroodeen Tyebji. Dr. A. D. Mody, the honorary secretary of the provisional committee, which had been formed to take steps in the matter, read letters from Mr Budroodeen Tyebji, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Dustoor Jamaspji Minocherji, and the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the principal of the Free General Assembly's Institution in Khetwady, cordially sympthizing with the object of the meeting. Protests had also been received from the Framji Nassarwanji Anglo-Vernacular School Committee, and Sir Cowasji Jehangeer Girls' School Committee, both the schools being situated in the district. Mr. H. M. Chichgar proposed the first resolution, which was that no case had been made out for erecting a cholera hospital in Khetwady, that it was regarded distrustfully by the inhabitants, and would create panic in the district if the locality were used as a cholera hospital centre for all the western district of Bombay. The mover said it was a matter of great regret that so important a measure affecting the health and well-being of a whole district as the establishment of a cholera hospital should have been passed in a very thin house of the Corporation. For if there had been a full attendance of members he was sure that some one would have been found among them to bestow a thought on the fact that by having such a hospital right in front of Cama Baug the Corporation would be well nigh destroying a very important charity belonging to the Parsee community. (Applause.) He had the highest respect for Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, who has done many valuable services to his community; but the speaker observed that as a Parsee Mr. Dosabhoy ought to have known that by bringing forward his proposal before the Corporation for the erection of the hospital, he was sacrificing the interests of his own community. (Applause and cries of "Bravo!") Dr. R. N. Khory, in seconding the proposition, dwelt principally upon the medical aspects of the question. Patients suffering from cholera ought to be removed, as far as possible, from low-lying districts, in order to increase the chances of their recovery. The Municipality was, therefore, very unfortunate in its selection of a site in such a low-lying district as Khetwady. (Applause.) As a medical man he did not quite share the fears of those who thought that the removal of patients to a hospital at a distance would extremely minimize the chances of recovery as was supposed. Dr. Blaney supported the resolution in a pretty long speech, in which he said that to the lay mind cholera was invariably associated with contagion, and that whether the disease was contagious or not, a cholera hospital was a source of real danger to the locality in which it was situated. The people of Khetwady had not been treated fairly either by the Town Council or the Corporation, who had unhappily decided to build an epidemic hospital in a district which was practically free from cholera. Dr. Blaney was followed by Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar who, calling attention to the fact, that the vote of the Corporation on the proposal to have a cholera hospital in Khetwady had been just snatched at a very thin meeting, asked his hearers to draw a moral from it. It was that if the ratepayers of Bombay were to take an interest in questions affecting their life and health, and in Municipal affairs in general, Corporators would not absent themselves from their post so often as they do, and there would be a greater probability of the proper sense of the Corporation being taken on every question of importance that came before that body. Had there been a full attendance of members at the meeting in which it was decided, by a very narrow majority, to have the hospital in Khetwady, a resolution calculated to trifle with the lives and health of the inhabitants of that district would scarcely have been carried. (Applause.) The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried enthusiastically. On the motion of Mr. Amirooden, seconded by Mr. Kaikoshru Framji Mody, a representative committee was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting. Dr. A. D. Mody then read the memorial on the subject to be forwarded to the Corporation, from which we take the following extracts :—

Ours is a district in which cholera rarely occurs even in a sporadic form, and never as an epidemic. For the last three years-and-a-half there have been hardly any cases of cholera in Khetwady. In the year 1885, we had only 7 cases, while the total number of deaths from cholera in the whole city amounted to 598. In the present year, while cholera is prevailing in the other districts of Bombay, [illegible] Khetwady. While the people of Khetwady [illegible] under these favourable conditions, in so far as epidemic cholera is concerned, they fail to perceive the necessity of introducing a cholera hospital into the district. As the only use to which this proposed hospital can be put, is to bring into it cases of cholera from other district for treatment, more or less distant from their homes, your petitioners can recognize neither the wisdom nor the justice of the proposed measure. The committee of the Corporation, which reported on the matter of the provision of cholera hospitals four years ago, excluded Khetwady from the list of places in which they thought such hospitals might be erected. The objections to the locality on which it is proposed to erect the cholera hospital are many, and all of them deserve the most careful and serious consideration of the Corporation. To mention the most important of them, in the first place, right in front of the locality in question there is the Cama Baug—a place, which is used most frequently on religious and festive occasions by the Parsee community. Hundreds of Parsees, with their families and children, congregate there most frequently. The presence of a cholera hospital so near to a place resorted to by the Parsees for festive and religious purposes is sure to render it unfit for the purpose for which it has hitherto been used, and, moreover, while the hospital will be a nuisance to the Cama Baug, the music and the noise at the latter place will disturb the patients at the hospital and aggravate their disease. In the second place, on the south-western side of the spot intended for the cholera hospital is being built at considerable cost a house, which is to be used as a dharamshala for Hindus, and close to this dharamshala there is a large chawl where hundreds of people reside. In the third place, the road adjacent to which lies the spot intended for the cholera hospital is a main road, built by the Municipality at considerable expense and the erection of a cholera hospital near it will lessen the value of the road, and neither pedestrians nor carriage-owners will care to use it. From whichever point of view we look at the question it is difficult for us to reconcile ourselves to the resolution of the Municipality to erect a cholera hospital in a place like the one at Khetwady. We feel it all the more difficult to reconcile ourselves to that step when we have regard to the fact that when some years ago it was proposed to erect a cholera hospital near the European General Hospital as part of the scheme for the erection of cholera hospitals throughout to town, the idea was opposed, and it was accordingly abandoned.

On the motion of Mr. Vaman Abaji Modak, seconded by Mr. Veerchand Deepchand, the memorial was adopted. Dr. Blaney suggested that some half a dozen leading men of the district should go, as a deputation, to the Corporation, in charge of the memorial. Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master said that the land on which it was proposed to erect the hospital belonged to the late Kessowji Jadowji, and as the executors of the deceased were unwilling to part with the land, it would have to be taken under the Land Acquisition Act. Now, if the executors threw difficulties in the way of the acquisition of this land, and succeeded in protracting the negociations over a period of three months, it would be possible for some member of the Corporation to bring a motion before them to reverse the unfortunate resolution which they had passed. He was sure that Mr. Chichgar, who was the solicitor for the executors, would do all he could to frustrate the object of the Municipal executive. Mr. Chichgar explained that under the will of Mr. Kessowji Jadowji, his executors have no power to part with the land. But if proceedings were taken under the Land Acquisition Act, they would go to a court of law, and there was no knowing what price the court would award. The Commissioner had, therefore, better beware, and refrain from taking a leap in the dark. (Applause.) Dr. Kaikhoshru N. Bahadurji proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and in doing so, he agreed with the previous speakers in urging that the hospital might prove a real danger to the inhabitants of Khetwady. It was impossible to expect scrupulous cleanliness to be observed by the native staff of subordinates who would be employed there. When they found that thorough cleanliness could not be observed in such well organized institutions as the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy or the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, it was less likely to be observed in the proposed hospital, where it was more necessary. The people of the district ran the risk of being any day contaminated by the poison through the stupidity or negligence of the servants. The proposition, having been seconded by Mr. Dinshaw S. Dallas, was heartily carried, and the meeting then dispersed.

THE SWEETEST PERFUME is "BOMBAY WILD FLOWERS" Rs. 1 per bottle.—COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited.

THE UNIVERSITY RECORDS.

WE have been asked to publish the following :—

Bombay, 25th May, 1888.

To The Registrar of the University of Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to your letter, No. 135, dated the 15th instant, I have the honor to enquire whether individual members of the Senate are allowed access to the University Library, and, if so, under what rules or bye-laws ?

2. I beg also to enquire, whether access to the records of the University has ever been refused to a member of the Senate since the establishment of the University, and if so, when, to whom, and for what reasons, and under what circumstances ?—I have, &c.,

NANABHAI HARIDASS,
Fellow.

No. 279 of 1888-89.

Office of the University Registrar, Bombay, 5th July, 1888.

To The Honourable Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 25th May last, I have the honor to state that individual members of the Senate are allowed access to the University Library, and to enclose a copy of the Regulations framed with regard to it.

As regards the enquiry in para. 2 of your letter, I have the honor to say that in 1870 a Fellow of this University asked whether he had "a right as such Fellow to see the record and proceedings of the University," and that in reply he was informed "that there were no objections to any Fellow seeing minutes of the Senate meetings and any papers laid before such meetings."—I have, &c.,

P. PETERSON,
University Registrar.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.
Rules and Regulations.

The University Library shall be open to readers from noon to 5 p.m. on all days except holidays and other days on which it may be closed or reserved for other University purposes by order of the Syndicate.

2. The following persons will be admitted to the Library as readers :—

A.—Fellows of the University.

B.—Graduates of the University, recommended by two Fellows.

C.—Undergraduates of the University, recommended by two Fellows, and also by the Principal of their College.

D.—Other persons admitted by special order of the Syndicate.

3. No book shall be removed from or replaced on the shelves except by the Librarian or one of his subordinates, to whom application must be made whenever a book is required or returned.

4. Every book so removed shall be entered, together with the name of the person to whom it is entrusted, in a register to be kept for the purpose. And such person shall continue responsible for the book entrusted to him until an entry of its return shall have been made in the register by the Librarian or one of his subordinates.

5. The person to whom a book has been entrusted, and also the Fellows (if any) by whom he has been recommended, shall be liable to make good the loss of, or damage done to, any book entrusted to such person.

6. No book shall be removed from the Library without the special permission of the Syndicate.

7. The Syndicate may at any time withdraw from any person the privilege of being admitted to the Library.

8. No books except a single manuscript note-book are to be taken into or out of the Library by any reader.—By order,

P. PETERSON, D. Sc.,
University Registrar.

THE LAW COURSE IN THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

PAPERS relating to the course for the LL.B. have been referred by the Syndicate to the Faculty of Law for their consideration with a view to take their opinion :—

1. Generally on the recommendations of the Committee.

2. Specially :—

(a) On the proposals for lightening the course of study in the first year with special reference to the suggestions in the Vice-Chancellor's minute ;

(b) As to whether the course in future may be defined and modified in the sense of the Vice-Chancellor's minute or in any other manner ;

(c) As to any transfer of studies from the first year to subsequent years, or from the ordinary to the honours course.

3. As to whether it is desirable that the first examination be completed and an examination be held in the subjects of that course as a preliminary to entering on the studies of the second and third years.

4. Whether it is desirable that the subjects of the second and third years :—

(a) should be separtely examined in ;
(b) in the order of the years, or according to the convenience of the students.

5. Whether it is desirable to introduce into the course for the B A. or M. A. a subject or group of subjects alternative to one of those now prescribed, and embracing subjects which might be received as sufficient substitutes for the ordinary first year's course in Law, so that Graduates who had taken up such a group of subjects might be excused from the first year's Law course.

A meeting of the Faculty will be called early next term for the consideration of the points referred to them.

Bombay, 24th Feb. 1888.

To the Registrar of the University of Bombay.

SIR,—Mr. Wordsworth having proceeded to Europe, we, the remaining Members of the Committee appointed by the Syndicate, have the honour to submit opinion on the matter connected with the degree of L.L.B., which were referred to our consideration.

We have had the advantage of an expression of the views of the Professors of the Government Law School, which being in writing we append to this Report.

We all three concur with the Professors in the recommendation that two years, out of the 3 years' course, should be put in after the degree of B.A. or B.Sc. has been attained.

Two of us are disposed to support the recommendation of the Professors that candidates for the degree of L.L.B. should pass an intermediate or 1st L.L. B. Examination, before proceeding to the final examination for the degree.

Our reasons will be found in the minutes we have written which, together with this report and appended papers, we request you to lay before the Syndicate as soon as may be. We have, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES F. FARRAN, K. T. TELANG, and JOHN JARDINE.

The Hon. Sir Raymond West, Vice-Chancellor, with reference to this subject, writes :—I quite concur in the important suggestion that the last two years of the Law-course should be years of instruction subsequent to the attainment of the degree of B. A. But considering the listlessness and inattention of which the Professors complain in their undergraduate pupils, I would insist on an examination by the Professors of the Government Law School and a certificate from them of proficiency in the subjects of the first year's course as conditions of admission to the higher courses of the second and third years.

The first year's course will still generally be gone through, while the law-student is an undergraduate in Arts. It is at present in my opinion too heavy to be mastered except by close and undivided attention for at least one year. The consequence is that the work is rather scamped, and the general principles of Jurisprudence when not thoroughly taken in, are an unprofitable study for the practising Lawyer ; I think the first year's course might be made both more practical and more popular, as well as easier, by some alterations which at the same time would make it more fruitful to those students who might not eventually go on with the study of the Law. Considering that our students have to learn three other systems of Law, I think it is too much to impose on them a minute study of the Roman Law as embodied in the Institutes of Justinian and the Commentaries on them. I think a good book on the Modern Roman Law is much to be preferred as drawing out of the Roman Law such matter as is universal and suited to modern uses while casting aside its minute and arbitrary technicalities. Bowyer's Commentaries on the Modern Civil Law is an excellent book of the kind I mean. I rank it first, Lindley's Translation of General Part of Thibaut's system is another good book. A third is the English translation of Goudsmit's Pandects. To one or other of these should be added Gibbon's famous chapter on the history of the Roman Law. In General Jurisprudence, the abridgment of Austin's Lectures, edited, I think, by a Mr. Campbell, gives quite matter enough for a immature lawyer to study. I think that even the small but excellent book on Austin by Mr. Clark, of Cambridge, would be enough. The whole body of Austin's Lectures could be reserved as an Honour subject. Along with the greatly reduced dose of Austin, I would prescribe Markby's Elements of Law, an excellent little book. Then for the History of Law I would prescribe the Historical sketch of the English Law given by Blackstone (in one of the new editions) and the History of the Judicial Institutions and Legislation, of Modern India. International Law I would banish from the first year's course. It is quite unsuited to Law students, and should be reserved as an Honour subject for a later stage.

Such are my present ideas. But we ought to refer this matter to the Faculty of Law, when we have in a general way settled our own notions as to the changes that are necessary.

CLAIM FOR BROKERAGE.

AT the Small Cause Court, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, the suit brought by Messrs. Beyts, Craigie, and Co., Freight Brokers, against Robert the Harrowing, came on for hearing. Mr. Smith, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for Mr. A. S. Hughes, the Master of the s. s. Robert Harrowing. This was an action to recover Rs. 800, being the amount of brokerage due under a charter party made between Dillon Harrowing, Agent for the owner of the ship Robert Harrowing, and the plaintiffs in London, on the 19th April, 1888. On Thursday last, Mr. Smith, on behalf of the plaintiffs, applied to his Honour for an attachment before judgment, on the ground that the ship might leave Bombay harbour, and that the defendant, who is the owner of the vessel, has no other property in Bombay to satisfy any decree that might be passed against him by the Court. His Honour said that his impression was that his predecessor never granted an attachment before judgment ; and that he would not grant any attachment against a ship for Rs. 800 while the ship might be worth Rs. 8 lakhs. Mr. Smith then applied for a short date summons, and for an order that the service of summons might be effected on the Captain, as the defendant has no agent in Bombay to accept service of summons. His Honour granted the order. At the hearing of the case, Mr. Brown for the Captain contended that the service of summons was not proper under section 76 of the Code of Civil Procedure. His Honour held that the service of summons was not sufficient, and ordered the plaintiffs to pay Rs. 34 as professional costs of Mr. Brown's client. His Honour also directed that the summons be served on the defendant, and in the meantime postponed the hearing of the case.

THE RAIL-BORNE TRADE OF BOMBAY.

THE returns of the rail-borne trade of the Bombay Presidency during the quarter ending 31st March, which were published on Saturday, show an increase of 3,864,727 maunds over that of the previous quarter, and a decrease of 257,287 maunds when compared with the corresponding period of last year. To the entire trade the imports from, and the exports to, the external blocks contributed 5,275,119 maunds or 27·33 per cent. respectively, and the local trade 9,760,014 maunds or 50·57 per cent. A decrease of 1,923,395 maunds, as shown under "imports from external blocks," consists of the decreases of 1,885,377 maunds in the principal, and of 38,018 maunds in the minor commodities—a decrease of 1,038,288 in wheat ; 512,464 in raw cotton, and 208,690 in oil seeds. The increase of 837 maunds on the imports of indigo is due to the larger quantity brought from Madras. Of the total raw cotton decrease, 451,610 maunds less were brought from Berar than last year ; but the imports from the Punjab, N.-W. Provinces, and Oudh show a slight increase. The trade in rice and other grains has slightly improved, but that in jowar, bajra, and grain has declined. Of the decrease in oil seeds 237,943 occur in linseed alone. The trade exported by the Presidency to external blocks has improved in all commodities—80,690 in principal, 164,772 in minor. An increase of 24,453 in metals is due chiefly to the larger exports of iron from the Bombay port to Rajputana and Central India (96,978 against 57,177 maunds), and to the Central Provinces (51,347 against 34,304). Of the total decrease of 33,514 under cotton goods, a decrease of 15,150 is traced in the exports of piece-goods (European) to the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, and of 16,548 in piece-goods (Indian) to Rajputana, Central India, and the Punjab. The exports of salt from Gujarat and Kathiawar block to Rajputana and Central India and to the Central Provinces respectively amounted to 59,093 maunds and 114,135 maunds, against 95,196 maunds and 144,608 maunds in the corresponding period of last year. The local trade of the Presidency shows an increase of 651,576 on the whole, and an increase of 799,891 maunds on the principal commodities. An increase of 363,145 maunds in coal is observed in the exports from the Bombay port to all other internal blocks, except Marmagaon Castle Rock, this having exported 127,902 maunds of it to the Southern Maunds is obscure, block. An increase of 78,567 the Bombay port from [illegible] Kathiawar. Except Indian cotton piece-goods, all the [illegible] indicate some improvement. European twist shows an increase of 5,038 maunds, due to larger exports to Khandesh, Nasik, and Ahmednagar, South of Narbada, and below the Ghats, and Southern Maratha Railway blocks, and the increase of 8,088 maunds in Indian twist is due to increased imports into the Bombay port from Gujarat and Kathiawar. The increase of 221,902 maunds under wheat is chiefly due to increased exports from Khandesh, Nasik, and Ahmednagar to the Bombay port. Of the decrease of 141,423 maunds in the trade of food-grains other than wheat, decreases of 161,691 and of 81,764 maunds are observed in jowar, bajri and other grains, respectively, whereas increase of 3,886 and of 98,146 maunds appears under rice and gram. The increase in the imports of linseed into the port of Bombay amounts to 150,305 maunds ; increases of 73,826 and 60,963 maunds are found in its imports from Khandesh, Nasick, and Ahmednagar, and Southern Maratha blocks respectively.

The returns of the Province of Sind show an increase in the total quantities imported from external blocks from 253,141, the corresponding period of last year to 429,643 maunds, an increase of 69·72. All commodities showed an increase, except wheat and rice, in which there were decreases of 7,797 and 9,808 maunds, respectively. The increase in cotton exports is due to the active demand for exportation to Bombay owing to the partial failure of the crop there. In seeds, mustard, rape and gingelly the increase was due to good harvests and greater demands from Europe, particularly France. The decline of wheat and rice is owing to bad harvests in the Punjab. All grains and cotton showed an increase in the exports to external blocks, but a decrease is apparent under the heads of unwrought copper and brass. The total quantities of the internal or local trade during the quarter ending 31st March, 1888, amounted to 3,635,123 maunds against 1,144,813 in the corresponding period of the preceding year, being an increase of 2,490,310 or 217·53 per cent. chiefly in coal, cotton goods, wheat, jowar, bajri, hides, and skins, jute, gunny bags, and gingelly seeds.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

July 10.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
Lady Reay's "At Home," Poona.
„ 11.—Dinner and Dance, Poona Gymkhana.
„ 24.—Bangalore Races.
„ 26.—Bangalore Races.
„ 28.—Bangalore Races.
„ 31.—Bangalore Races.
Aug. 7.—Poona Sky Races.
„ 9.—Poona Sky Races
„ 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
Poona Fancy Bazaar.
„ 15.—Poona Fancy Bazaar.
„ 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 23.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 24.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 29.—Simla Fine Arts Exhibition.
„ 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
„ 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 4.—Poona Horse Show.
„ 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
„ 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
„ 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE RAKHMABAI CASE.

Native Opinion says :—Dadaji never desired to execute the decree against his wife by putting her in prison. He declared asmuch solong ago as about a year and a half. What he wanted was the vindication of his rights as against his wife, who denied them. Although the wife through her counsel called him all manner of names, he never did or uttered a single thing that was compromising to his selfrespect. And we are glad to see that he preserved that dignified attitude to the last. His declining to execute the decree he has obtained, has, it appears, not been brought about by any nonsense which a class of busy bodies said or did. The Defence Committee does not seem to have counted a feather's weight in whatever action he took. He has now simply done what he long ago told the public he would do, and there is no real ground why the Committee should be given any credit for it. Had the Committee had their own way they would have seen Dadaji where they feared Dadaji would put their client. But fortunately for social economy the law proved stronger. To an impartial observer the Committee would appear to have entirely failed in their vaunted purpose, and the assiduity shown to give them credit simply argues a conviction they have not deserved it. However, all is well that ends well, and we only hope that meddlesome people will take to heart the lesson read to them by Dadaji, and profit by it in future.

The *Indian Spectator* says :—Dadaji's friends have seen discretion to be the better part of valour. In spite of all their brag and bluster they found they could not get the Court to abet the infliction of physical violence on their victim. And so they make up at the eleventh hour. We are not sorry of the compromise, from their point of view, though it is not clear that the other party have acted rightly. Had the case gone to the Privy Council, we are assured that tribunal would have knocked on the head the present barbarous law, which is not the law of the Hindus, and which has been discarded by the Courts even in England. Let us hope the Government of India may now do their duty so clearly indicated by public opinion, and that we may never again hear of another Rukhmabai.

COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION.

The *Rast Goftar* says the Government had particularly asked "to be favoured with the views of the Corporation on the several recommendations made by the Bombay Extension Committee," and the only "views" expressed by the Corporation on the numerous points discussed in that important document were comprised within a few short paragraphs, which, at best, had, most of them, a negative value. For under almost all the chief headings the committee simply observed that they had "no special recommendations to make," or "no particular opinion to offer." If this were all the "opinion" the Corporation had to offer on questions which affected the vital interests of the city and the future prosperity of its Municipality, there was no need, surely, for the cumbrous machinery of a big committee to record such an "opinion," and for wasting so much time over its deliberations as to necessitate, after some months, a reminder from Mr. Nugent to expedite their report. If the minutes of their proceedings were looked into, they would, we are afraid, afford very little evidence of any special energy or activity shown by the long array of gentlemen, who have signed the report. Such is the way in which the committees of the Corporation work, and this instance, which was pointed out by Mr. Kabraji at a recent meeting of the Corporation, fully bears out Mr. Grattan Geary's complaint, that members are eager to be nominated on various useful committees, but that they afterwards display supreme indifference to the work entrusted to them.

THE ELECTION TO THE TOWN COUNCIL.

THE *Rast Goftar* says :—It would be quite consistent with our satisfaction at Major Selby's election to the Town Council, on which we offer him our hearty congratulations, to express our regret at the failure of Mr. Geary. We cordially admit the services which Mr. Geary has done in the past to the cause of Municipal progress in this city, and a man of his undoubted ability and experience would certainly be very useful in the Town Council. It is in the nature of popular assemblies to the mostly influenced by fresh or instantaneous impressions, and hence it comes to pass then that their idols of to-day are no longer their idols of to-morrow. Major Selby is their present idol who stands high in the estimation of his fellow-Corporators, and quite justly ; for his championship, a shade too ardent at times, of the cause of Municipal freedom and advancement, has proved of very great value. While many of the services done by Mr. Geary belong to history, what Major Selby has succeeded in achieving, even as one who has not been more than a couple of years in the Corporation, is quite fresh in the minds of the members, a majority of whom were consequently glad of an opportunity to honour him. But his election does not at all imply [illegible] the part of the Corporation of all that Mr. Geary has done as a doubt, exhibited a too great leaning [illegible] opinion. But he may have done so from an honest belief that official opinion was the best ; for we cannot expect a man of his understanding to give a blind or slavish adherence to it. As a journalist, he has always given a wise and discriminating support to the cause of native progress in this country. When many people, from whom we might have expected better, completely lost their heads over the Ilbert Bill, and when the basest passions were aroused on both sides by that ill-fated measure notably on the Bengal side, he was one of the few who kept their heads cool amidst the turmoil that was raging on all sides, and saved himself from absurdly exaggerating the importance of the measure and its power, either for good or evil. We feel that educated natives have failed to mark at its proper worth the value of the service he performed at the time ; but we believe that they are not wanting in their appreciation of the keenness, the judicial impartiality, and the breadth of view often displayed by the *Bombay Gazette* in discussing questions affecting the political advancement of natives.

"FUTILE, IF NOT POSITIVELY MISCHIEVOUS."

The *Rast Goftar* says :—There is a tendency in the Corporation, though it has not yet shown itself in a pronounced form, to divide itself into opposite parties, and we may yet see the day, when the voting on important questions will be on strictly party lines, and not on their merits. Whatever the causes which conspired to swell the majority obtained by Major Selby in favour of his motion to persevere with the agitation on the Municipal Bill, we are sorry that the resolution was not thrown out. It is entirely futile, if not positively mischievous, to refer the Bill once more to a Committee of the whole House.

A PARSEE TRAGEDY.

A young Parsi, in town, imagined himself to be in love, and, like an obedient son, requested his father to send overtures for an alliance to the family of his beloved. The father seems to have taken the young lady to be either below or above his position, and he advised his son to look about for a suitable match. Thereupon the boy is reported to have told his father—"You had better secure this girl for me, or you will see what you will see." The father did not notice the threat. The boy, however, brooded over his misfortune and, *after prayers*, took an overdose of opium and destroyed himself.—*Indian Spectator*.

COMMERCIAL INACTIVITY OF THE PARSEES.

The *Akbar-i-Soudagar* exhorts the Parsees to take a lesson in commercial pursuits from the Bohris. The paper says :—Enterprising Bohris travel far from their home to China, Siam, Japan, Mauritius, Rangoon, and other places, and having accumulated wealth by their thrift and industry, return to their home in Cambay or Surat, and pass the remainder of their lives in ease and comfort. They regard it as almost a sin to serve anyone. If anyone wishes to see for himself the prosperity which has attended the enterprise of Bohri merchants, he has only to go round among some of the Bohri quarters in Surat or Cambay to satisfy himself. He will see rows of substantial, costly, well-furnished buildings, and if the Parsees wish to be equally prosperous, they ought to exert their utmost to regain the footing which they once held in the commercial world. They must not stick at home, as many of them do now, but look abroad for fresh fields.

A ROYAL COMMISSION FOR INDIA.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* agrees with several other vernacular contemporaries in expressing its cordial approval of the notice given by Mr. Bradlaugh of a motion for appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of India. Neither the Finance Committee nor the Public Service Commission, the paper says, have been able to make such a thorough and exhaustive inquiry as we would wish, the reason being that they were restricted, by order of the Government, in the scope of their work. Besides, we have yet to see what steps the Viceroy is going to take in regard to the reports submitted by them. A Royal Commission will have power to examine the larger questions of Imperial policy and finance, and such a Commission alone can do us the justice which we have been crying for. We heartily wish for the success of Mr. Bradlaugh's motion.

THE VACANCY IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* recommends the appointment of either Mr. Budroodeen Tyebji or Mr. R. M. Sayani to the seat in the Bombay Legislative Council rendered vacant by the resignation of Kazi Shahabudin. The *Gujerati* suggests the name of Mr. Sayani, who, it says, is one of the best Mahomedan representatives that the Government can find.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 22ND JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. E. Browne, with the English mails of the 22nd June, arrived in harbour at 11 p. m. last night. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs McLaren and child
Mr and Mrs Betham
Mr Chamberlain
Mr Lefebvre
Mr and Mrs Leonard
Surg Buchanan
Mrs Martin
Lieut Sol Hall
Sargn-Major Wellings

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Sumner
Brig-Surg Chesney
Mr Glenn
Captain L

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

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FOUND, LIVER RETRIEVER BITCH. Owner can have the same by applying to "F. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

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WANTED SITUATION up-country, by a young Parsee Undergraduate of a respectable family, possessing a sound knowledge of English.—Inquire "B. R. L.," this paper.

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AT THE

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BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 23th July, 1884, respectively.

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Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

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GENTLEMEN desirous of subscribing to the above Fund are requested to pay the amounts of their subscription to the Bank of Bombay.

DOSABHAI FRAMJI,
R. M. SAYANI,
H. W. BARROW,
HARKISONDAS NAROTTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries to the Fund.

Bombay, 9th July, 1888.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

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A-170-26—The Standard of Value—W. L. Jordan.
B- 72-17—St. Bernard—Æ. Scalpel.
72-17—Key to St. Bernard—Do.
72-18—A. Romance of the Recusants—"The Prig."
72-19—Derelict—C. Harding.
50-30—The Gaverocies—Author of "Mehalah."
D- 78-17—Journal, Bombay Natural History Society Vol. III 1888.

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NOTES
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 7.

CONSOLS were unchanged in London yesterday at 99⅜; but in Paris, Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher, at 106½. Silver, by all accounts, remained at 42 1-8d. per oz. and Rupee Securities were unaltered, as also was Indian Sterling Loan. Exchange on London, in Paris, had advanced to Francs 25·27½. In addition to the £60,000 in Silver shipped to Bombay this week, £20,000 in the same metal goes to Calcutta. Hard Spelter was 10s. per cwt. lower, at £11.

WHEAT was firmer and generally higher in price. Hard Red, to arrive *via* the Canal, had advanced 3d. per quarter; and Club No. 2 was higher to the same extent by both routes. No. 1 Soft White was 1d. per cental dearer in Liverpool. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom is wired by Reuter as 1,990,000 quarters; but these figures would make a falling-off of 350,000 quarters since the previous Friday, and they are queried. In the Mincing Lane Markets Linseed was steady, and Calcutta quality was 3d. per quarter higher to arrive *via* the Canal. Rapeseed was dull, but unchanged in value. Poppyseed was also unaltered. Coffee was firm, and Mid-Plantation was another shilling per cwt. dearer.

Liverpool was a quiet market yesterday, the day's sales, including 700 Surats, which were steady, having totalled only 8,000 bales. 5¾d. was still the rate for spot Mid.-Uplands; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower for October-November deliveries, and 1-32d. down in all other positions. Quotations for East-Indian Cotton come unchanged, excepting those for "Fine" Bengal, and "Fair" Coconada, which are put up 1-16d. per lb. To-day the market was quiet again, but quite unaltered as to prices. The sales aggregated 7,000 bales, including 600 Surats. Manchester had been firm; but apparently no advance in rates had been established.

The Liverpool sales for the past week were, at 52,000 bales, 8,000 bales less than had been made during the previous week; while the quantity taken by the trade and forwarded was 6,000 bales less. The total Stock, which stood yesterday at 612,000 bales, had thus decreased by 27,000 bales during the six days; and compared with that of the previous two years, at the same time, it showed a deficiency of some 168,000 bales, and 37,000 bales, respectively. The stock of Surats was 4,000 bales heavier than it was on last Friday, at 76,000 bales. The total visible supply had diminished during the week by 110,000 bales, and that of East-Indian Cotton by 19,000 bales; and comparing yesterday's estimate with that of the two preceding years, at the same time, we find in the total supply a falling-off of some 375,000 bales as against 1887, and of 327,000 bales compared with 1886; while in the case of East-Indian Cotton the deficiency is 269,000 bales, and 107,000 bales, respectively.

In New York, while the spot price remained at 10 5-16 cents yesterday, September Futures declined seven points, say to 9·75 cents. To-day there was a further slight decline of one point in Futures, but no change in the value of ready stuff. We subjoin our usual weekly figures, from which it will be noticed that, compared with the two preceding seasons, the Receipts at the United States Ports now show an increase of about a quarter and an eighth of a million bales, respectively.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous Seasons:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Week's receipts	6,000	2,000	14,000
" exports to U. K.	4,000	11,000	28,000
" " Continent.....	3,000	6,000	11,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,437,000	5,190,000	5,313,000
" exports to U. K. " ..	2,711,000	2,572,000	2,408,000
" " Cont. " ..	1,767,000	1,681,000	1,709,000
" Stock in the Ports	241,000	245,000	303,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 6th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Total supply of all kinds	1,420,000	1,795,460	1,746,610
" " Surats	317,000	586,670	4,23,710

For the United Kingdom only the C[illegible]

Stock in London.....	613,000	779,620	648,760
American Afloat	19,000	23,000	21,000
East Indian "	40,000	17,000	66,000
	40,000	120,000	66,000
	711,000	944,620	801,760
Price of Mid-Uplands.....	5¾d.	5¾d.	5 5-16d.
" Good Fair Dhollera....	4 5-16d.	4 1-16d.	3¾d.
Difference.....	1 5-16d.	1 13-16d.	1 7-16d.

There has been much less doing in our local Cotton Market to-day than was the case yesterday, demand having subsided to a great extent. There has still been a fair enquiry from the Mills for Julgaum, however, and some 750 bales of this growth are reported to have been taken at Rs. 195-200 per candy. The other purchases of ready stuff which have transpired, summing up under 1,000 bales, have been in Akola, at Rs. 203; Kirklee, at Rs. 225; Bhownuggur, at Rs. 198; and Dharwar, at Rs. 199½ per candy. Broach of the new crop, for March delivery, is quoted at Rs. 224-5; and Bengals, of the three current grades, for January, at Rs. 163, Rs. 173, and Rs. 183, respectively, and some bargains are reported to have been booked between dealers on the basis of these quotations.

WHEAT also has been much less wanted, the late advance in prices having checked business, and the transactions reported to-day have been upon a very small scale. Quotations, however, show no change from those of yesterday.

SEEDS have been rather neglected, and in these also only a small business has been done, the tone of the market being quiet at previous rates.

The Receipts Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,962	bales.
Wheat	10,758	cwt.
Linseed	2,309	"
Rapeseed	5,655	"
Poppyseed	1,378	"
Groundnuts	533	"

FREIGHTS are dull, and no further business of importance has transpired. The following rates are quoted for ready business, but very little cargo is offering:—

	Cotton	Wheat, &c.	
Liverpool, London ...	17s. to 17s. 6d.	16s. 3d.	per ton.
Hull ...	17s. 6d.	17s.	"
Dunkirk ... Havre ...	19s.	18s. 3d.	"
Antwerp ...	17s. 6d.	17s.	"
Marseilles ...	17s. to 17s. 6d.	17s.	"
Genoa ...	17s. 6d.	17s. 6d.	"
Trieste & Venice	42s. 6d. at Ex. 2s.	27s. 6d. at Ex 2s.	

EXCHANGE has been quiet to-day and business dull. Rates opened at 1s. 4 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for Demand, and for 3 months' sight Credits, at 1s. 4 3-16d. for Sterling, and 1·70¾ for Francs; but there has been next to nothing going on in Private Paper. Native remitters seemed to be buying Bank Demand at 1s. 4 3-32d. rather more freely, but this rate has not been a general one, and we call the market quiet at closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand..	1s 4 1-16d. to 3-32d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s.4 1-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s.4 1d. "
Credits do. ... Documents do. ...	1s. 4 3-16d. "
Francs	1·70¾ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened strong and active at an advance of ¼ per cent. on yesterday's closing rates for Four per cents. which was maintained throughout the day, 100⅝ for Money, and 100¾ for Account having been quoted at the close; and 104¾ to 105, nominal, for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES have shown but little movement to-day, but the scrip of a few Mills has advanced in value. Central India, and David Mill shares are Rs. 15 higher; Jevraz Balloo, and Oriental have moved up Rs. 5 each; and Maneckji Petit, and Queen are Rs. 2½ higher. Empress, however, have declined Rs. 10. Bombay-Burma Trading have advanced Rs. 100 and Rs. 25 for the first and second issues, respectively. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 15 higher. The Bombay Flour Mill Company, Limited, have declared a dividend of Rs. 25 per share for the six months ending 30th June, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROUPELL—July 6, at 22, Marine Lines, the wife of Captain G. C. Roupell, East York. Regt., D. A. A. G., Bombay District, prematurely of a son, still-born.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PETER BARRY—June 26, at Dinjan Tea Estate, the wife of Peter Barry, prematurely of a daughter, stillborn.

MARRIAGE.

MARTIN—KNIGHT—June 27, at All Saints' Church, Lucknow Cantonments, by the Rev C A Pearson, T Martin, Barrack Sergeant, Military Works, to Alice Maud, second daughter of W H Knight, Conductor, Military Works, late of the 103rd Regiment.

DEATHS.

FLETCHER—July 5, at his residence, 4, Rundall's Road, Vepery, John Fletcher, Esq., aged 76 years and 4 months.
MACKAY—June 27, at Hatticooly, Assam, the infant son of John Mackay.
MONRO—June 23, at Cawnpore, Harriett, the dearly loved wife of Mr A E Monro, aged 38 years, 1) months and 17 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1888.

MR. EDWARD CURZON'S vindication of Lord Beaconsfield's phrase "a Scientific Frontier" is much above the average of the contributions to current politics which our cold weather visitors make in the form of articles in the *Nineteenth Century*. He spent some time upon the new north-west frontier last winter, and he gives an account of what he saw which ought to correct the curious ignorance as to the geography even of the frontier which a recent debate has shown to exist in Parliament. It ought not to be necessary at this time of day to show that all our later preparations in the direction of Candahar have been strictly within the limits of our own territory, though Mr. Slagg, in his highly comprehensive review of Indian frontier policy and the Indian liquor laws, seems to have regarded the tunnelling of the Khwaja Amran and even the extension of the Sind-Pishin Railway to Kila Abdulla as an advance into our neighbours' territory, and a dangerous development of the forward policy. In these circumstances Mr. Curzon's little lesson in the political geography of the frontier question may be of some practical value. Mr. Curzon, who is one of the most active and well-informed of the younger contingent of the Conservative party, has all but succeeded in giving a statement of the case free from party colour. We cannot quite accept, however, his account of the political history, so to speak, of the Sind-Pishin, or as it used to be called, the Candahar State Railway. The line was begun, as he says, in 1879, with the object of facilitating an advance by the Bolan and Quetta route upon Candahar. The Hurnai route was chosen in the first instance, but it is scarcely correct to say that "this is the line that was foolishly suspended by the Liberal Government in 1881, in the first flush of their unreasoning desire to reverse *ab initio* the policy of their predecessors, but that was tentatively recommenced by them in December 1883." The suspense was much less complete than Mr. Curzon, in company doubtless with a great many others, seems to think. For though the laying of the rails was temporarily stopped, a good deal of work was meanwhile being carried on which could fairly be deemed preparatory to the resumption of the laying of the rails. Lord Hartington, we know, had very definite and decided views as to the undesirability of retaining Candahar, but his despatches and every declaration on the subject that was made by the Liberal Government contemplated the contingency of [illegible] of that place. But there were financial and political reasons which dictated to them the necessity of making "*festina lente*" a rule of conduct at that time. There is no warrant however for the belief that at any time the advantage of rapid and easy communication along a line of advance the value of which had been recognized on all hands from the first was ever absent from the mind of either Lord Ripon or Lord Hartington. The fact that it was recommenced in 1883 in cold blood, so to speak, and under pressure of no special provocation from the other side of the frontier, discourages that notion.

Apart from this there is little in Mr. Curzon's paper which may not be accepted as a plain narrative of the defensive measures of the last few years. He takes Peshawar as the northern, Karachi as the southern, and Quetta as the western points of the long and irregular line that has to be defended—a line eight hundred and fifty miles in extent which for the purposes of his review he divides into sections, the first of which ends at Dera Ismail Khan, the second at Jacobabad, and the third at the western sea. The first section remains geographically unchanged, but it is historically and strategically of great importance, and a not inconsiderable portion of the expenditure incurred during the last three years in fortifications, strategic railways and roads has been laid out upon it. The second has been changed from a concave bend to a sharply defined angle projecting into Afghan and Beloochistan territory, taking in at least two important mountain ranges which have had to be made at once traversable and defensible. The third remains untouched except so far as the defence works in progress and in contemplation at Karachi may strengthen that port as so important a base of operations in any campaign on that side will require to be strengthened. On the northern section the first work that challenges attention is the contemplated extension of the railway from Peshawar to Jumrood and the strengthening of the fortifications at the entrance to the Khyber. Further south is the recently completed railway from Rawal Pindi to Khusulgarh, which has immensely facilitated an advance through the Kuram Valley, the line along which Sir Frederick Roberts marched to Cabul in 1878, performing his great achievement at Peiwar Kotal on the way. The Tochu Pass will ere long be similarly opened up by a railway for which the surveys were made last cold weather from Kalabagh on the Indus to the military post of Bunnu. A line from Kalabagh which is in contemplation will directly connect these places with Rawal Pindi, and will thus give an internal line of communication between the lines of advance to the frontier north of Dera Ismail Khan. It will at once be seen under what vastly altered conditions we should henceforth defend this part of the frontier or move forward for the defence of the Empire. When the head of the Gomal Pass has been made more accessible by a railway from Dera Ismail Khan to Tonk a large and essentially practical programme of defence works will have been applied to a frontier line bristling with opportunities for defence. For the present access to the Gomal Pass will be provided by a well-made military road, but the importance of this line must not be overlooked, as it leads directly to Ghuzni, a position which in certain circumstances might become the pivot of the defence of Afghanistan and of India.

Mr. Curzon's account of the second section of the frontier is mainly an account of the Sind-Pishin Railway. He shows plainly enough that the recent continuations of the line are but consequential, and that without them Quetta, though impregnable on the Beluchistan side, would be open to attack on the side of Afghanistan. The railway has been caried to the foot of the Khojak Pass, and for some months past the tunnelling of the mountain for an extension to Chaman on the further side of the Khwajah Amran range has been in progress, the road over the mountain meantime being under repair and improvement. The tunnel cutting seems to have alarmed many people who have failed to realise its strictly consequential nature, and who in clinging to Lord Lawrence's long since abandoned belief that the line of the Indus is the true line of defence for India resent each step that indicates that the other policy having been definitely taken up is being pushed to its logical conclusion. The merits of the forward school and of that with which it has for so long been in conflict are no longer under discussion to-day. We must take things as they are, and as the forward policy has been deliberately adopted even those who cling to the discarded policy should acquiesce in the measures that are necessary to give practical application to it. We cannot adopt the new principles and apply old measures, and whether or not the policy now in vogue is the wisest that could have been chosen it would be a lamentable thing if it were carried out irresolutely. We have gone to the Pishin Valley with the concurrence of all parties in the State, and having gone there, it would be a costly negligence to leave the mountain range which commands our advanced position there undefended. Mr. Curzon's way of putting it is that the plan of halting on the near side of a formidable mountain barier and allowing the enemy without interruption to scale and descend its height would be like leaving your stable door open and exulting in the security of your horse. "A wall is a good defence to an orchard or to any other enclosure; but it must be a wall in possession of the owner." There is common-sense in this, and whether or not our frontier policy is scientific it is at least consistent. The one complaint we have to make is that having spent nine crores upon a frontier which the Viceroy declares to be "almost impregnable," India has been called upon to bear the cost of permanent additions to the army, European and native, which the impregnability of the frontier should have by this time rendered unnecessary.

A WRITER in the current number of the *Calcutta Review* assures us that the Christian conscience in regard to our great Indian Empire "may now be said to be roused"—not on what the *Bombay Guardian* would consider the one subject on which public attention should be rivetted, but on the extension of the Indian Episcopate. The Rev. Donald J. Mackey divides his paper into twelve heads, the second of which is historically very interesting. It sets forth that the Calcutta diocese, which was formed by Letters Patent in 1814, was simply appalling in the extent of its jurisdiction. The King, George III, by the advice of his ministers, created a diocese which not only included the whole of India, but all territories subsequently added to the Empire north of the Equator, and between the Cape of Good Hope and Magellan's Straits. Ten years later this magnificent bishopric was specifically extended by the wisdom of Government over the whole of New South Wales and its dependencies, by which we are to understand Australia and New Zealand, and whatever other places may be found between Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope. Bishop Middleton exercised episcopal jurisdiction not only over all India [illegible] over Ceylon, Australia, and New Zealand, India alone having a population numbering two hundred millions. In the year 1836 Australia was detached from the diocese of Calcutta, the Archdeacon of New South Wales, appointed by the Duke of Wellington, becoming the first bishop of Australia. He gave an idea of his archdeaconry, thus become a bishopric, very graphically: "Imagine your own archdeacon having one Church at St. Albans, another in Denmark, another at Constantinople, while the bishop should be at Calcutta." In the year 1841, New Zealand was in its turn cut adrift from Calcutta. In 1835, Madras, and two years later, Bombay, had become bishoprics, but all the rest of British India and Ceylon formed the Diocese of Calcutta. The latter island became a bishopric in 1845. The diocese of Lahore was created in 1877. Two assistant bishops were created in the same year to take charge of districts in the south of India, and in 1879 a bishopric was erected in Travancore and Cochin—a new departure, inasmuch as those sees were established in independent Native States. The Rev. D. J. Mackey thinks the time has come for creating several more bishoprics, namely the Diocese of Nagpur for the Central Provinces, that of Ranchi for Chota Nagpur, that of Allahabad for the North-West, Luckimpur for Assam, and Jeypore for Rajputana. Except the diocese of Assam, which is spoken of as necessary to supply the spiritual needs of the tea planters, this extension of the Episcopate would be on the ground that the mission of the Church does not lie, as used to be thought in some quarters, with a handful of Europeans, but with the millions of natives. It was, the writer points out, "the error of earlier administrations which rigidly forbade certain Government chaplains to intermeddle with natives in regard to their religion." This error he repudiates, claiming the whole of India as the true mission-field, and maintaining that additional diocesan machinery is necessary for the work. What Mr. Mackey proposes is really something of far greater scope than the creation of new bishoprics; it is a new development in the mission work of the Church of England—or, as he prefers to designate it, the Church of India—in this country.

THE question of payment of Members of Parliament which has just been the subject of debate and division in the House of Commons has derived a new importance from certain tendencies of the Local Government Bill. The new County Councils will be composed more or less of men of small means, unlike the magistrates of Quarter Sessions, who are men of property. On the 14th June, amendments were moved with a view to getting the House to assent to the principle of paying members of County Councils their travelling expenses. The proposal was rejected, but by a small majority. Both debate and division were regarded by the *Daily News* as highly encouraging, inasmuch as they implied an advance of opinion on the question of the payment of members. The *St. James's Gazette* sorrowfully admits that the Liberal organ is right in anticipating that the suggestion to pay the travelling expenses of members of local councils will be soon adopted, and that direct payments of salaries will follow for local officers and for Members of the Imperial Parliament. The Conservative paper taunts the Government with having by the Local Self-Government Bill done a great deal towards securing the adoption of that part of the Liberal programme. The majority against the motion for the payment of Members of Parliament is 57, which is by no means large. The support given to the resolution by Mr. Gladstone indicates that the Liberals as a party are prepared to adopt this plank in the Radical platform. They will point to the fact that in France, in America, and indeed in all foreign countries, the payment of members of legislative assemblies is just as much a matter of course as is the payment of her Majesty's Ministers with ourselves. On the other hand, the Conservatives will say with Mr. Greenwood that the "sacrifice would be very great, for it would at a blow change the whole conditions of our public life.; it would make politics a regular money-making business to a large class." This is an objection which has its weight with those who regard money as the root of all evil; it was urged of old against the practice of giving fees to lawyers. In India non-official members of Council are paid their travelling expenses, and no one is shocked.

THE *Pioneer*, as we have been obliged to point out before now, is strangely served by the purveyor of its Bombay news letter, though we observe that that fact does not prevent one of the Bombay newspapers, with an inordinately high estimate of the value of bad coals in an overstocked Newcastle, from giving it the honour of full quotation. The writer of the letter has lately endeavoured to entertain Allahabad readers with an account of how the present discussion on the state of the factory law has been brought about, and in the course of some observations which become original as soon as they depart from the truth, he remarks that when some years ago the Bombay Government framed a new Bill "the philanthropic Ripon would not allow of its being made law for India, and in a very half-hearted manner suggested that if the Bombay Government chose they might make it law for their Presidency." Now if the writer had been able to fix his dates a little more definitely than "some years ago" he would have found that the philanthropic Ripon had nothing to do with the rejection of the proposal of the Bombay Government for a new Factory Act for all India on the lines of the report of the Factory Commission of 1884. That Commission reported in January, 1885, just three weeks after Lord Ripon had left India; the Resolution of the Bombay Government on the report came out the next month, and it was not until well on in the first year of Lord Dufferin's administration that the refusal of the Government of India to accede to the proposals of the Bombay Government for general legislation on the subject was notified. The pretty fiction which implies that it was in gratitude for this that the Bombay mill-owners paid their workmen to line the streets when Lord Ripon went away, and that the workmen "knew not that they were gracing the triumph of the man who took such little heed of their wrongs," is therefore in awkward conflict with local chronology. The whole question was still under investigation when Lord Ripon passed through Bombay, and the responsibility for the decision passed upon it rests not with him but with his successor.

VERY few people, we imagine, says the *Morning Post*, have had the courage to plod through the inordinately long reports of the Select Committee on the Deccan Mining Scandal. If, however, the proceedings were given to the public in the form adopted by the London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, readers would not be wanting. We reproduce the sketch supplied by this gentleman, with the recommendation to our subscribers to peruse it, and not pass it over.

WE learn from a private letter received from Persia that his Excellency Hajee Mirza Hoosein Kuli Khan, the late Consul-General at Bombay, has been appointed Plenipotentiary for Persia at Washington. His Royal Highness Hajee Mirza Mahomed Hoosein Khan, grandson of the late King Fatey Ali Shaw, and son of H. R. H. Mirza Mahomed Khan, the Foreign Minister, has been appointed Consul-General at Bombay, and is expected here in a month or six weeks.

QUARANTINE has been imposed at Aden and Perim on arrivals from the Persian Gulf.

THE Governor of Madras will undertake a fortnight's tour, commencing on the 20th instant. His Excellency will visit Masnagnady, Goondlepett, Mysore, Bangalore, Matigiri, Oosoor, and Mettupalaiyam, returning to Ootacamund on August 2nd.

SIR E. C. BUCK will shortly proceed to Madras and Bombay to confer with the local Governments on questions affecting the work and future organization of the Agricultural and Survey Departments of those presidencies.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE WHITE, who arrived from England by the last mail, has proceeded to Simla preparatory to resuming his command in Upper Burma.

THE services of Colonel J. G. Bell, Madras Staff Corps, Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

THE rains having set in, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has left Pachmarhi for Nagpore, where he arrived on Wednesday last.

THE directors of the Madras Bank have declared a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum; placed half-a-lakh to the Reserve Fund and carried forward Rs. 56,600.

COLONEL WOODTHORPE takes charge of the telligence Branch, Quartermaster General's partment, from Colonel Bell, who goes on

A TELEGRAM from China, dated gives the total sales of Indian yarn ceding fortnight at 8,100 bales, incl 1,200 bales, sold for future deliver exchange remain the same as be latter shows a lower tendency.

THE weekly statement of affa of Bengal shows public deposi Rs. 90,34,836-8-11 and at 73, 271-5-11; other deposi 978-13; cash and currency office Rs. 1,57,82,882-10-6 a Rs. 2,30,26,085-15-8.

TELEGRAMS from Gnatong sh or no change in affairs on the tier. The Tibetans have wit men from the Jalep Pass, bu the Chambi Valley are not the Deb Raja of Bhutan to ment have not, so far, pro

COLONEL SZCZEPANSK sioner in Berar, will co missioner until Mr October or Novembe zie retains the which he relieved death of Mr. Leslie. The expected grad Commissioners w at Hyderabad.

Two head co nath, in the D by Mr. J. W tenced to si ment, resp of the ve body of Gya-gh They

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S VISIT TO THE CZAR.

BERLIN, JULY 7.

The Emperor William embarks for St. Petersburg on Friday next, on board the Imperial Yacht, commanded by his brother Prince Henry.

His Majesty will be escorted to the Neva by five ironclads of the German Navy.

Count Herbert Von Bismarck, and not the Imperial Chancellor, will accompany the Emperor.

GENERALS IN THE ARMY.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Duke of Cambridge, in his evidence before the Army Estimates Committee, said that he disagreed with Lord Wolseley's proposal that no General should be appointed unless a vacancy occurred.

MR. PARNELL AND THE TIMES.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Parnell absolutely disavowed the letters which were read by Sir Richard Webster during the trial of the libel case against the *Times*.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

The House of Commons rejected by a majority of 57 votes a resolution in favour of payment to the members of the House for their services.

Mr. Gladstone supported the resolution.

NAVAL MANŒUVRES IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

JULY 8.

The war manœuvres, which are to be executed on a grand scale to test the mobilisation of the British fleet, will begin immediately.

Forty-two ironclads are collected at Spithead and Portland, awaiting the signal to commence battle.

Vice-Admiral J. K. Baird has been selected to command the defending, and Rear Admiral Sir G. Tryon, K.C.B., the attacking, Squadron.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF SERVIA.

BELGRADE, JULY 7.

King Milan is suing for a separation from Queen Natalie on the grounds of incompatibility of temper.

MONARCHICAL AGITATION IN FRANCE.

THE COMTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, JULY 6.

The French police to-day seized a circular letter from the Comte de Paris to the Mayors, in which he censures the Republican Government and urges them to aid the restoration of Monarchy in France.

INDIAN SURVEY REPORT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

The report of the Survey of India Department for 1886-87 shows that the number of topographical survey parties was reduced from ten to eight, and the area surveyed was 17,510 miles. Five out of six cadastral survey parties continued with little change the operations of the previous year in Upper Burma. Major Hobday has completed the reconnaissance surveys of 11,000 miles, partly in the Shan States, and the Ruby Mines districts. An explorer, who went to Thibet in 1880, and was sold as a slave, managed to escape, and returned with information which, combined with an account given by the Mongolian Lama, enabled Colonel Tanner to construct an amended chart of the Sangpo river.

THE MONSOON.

The weather report for the week shows that the rainfall is much more favourable, but as the change to normal monsoon conditions did not commence till the middle of the week, there is still a deficiency over large tracts.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal arrived in Calcutta this morning, and a salute was fired this afternoon. Mr. Edgar, Chief Secretary, has been left dangerously ill, suffering from an abscess, at Darjeeling.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN CALCUTTA.

A native lad, aged eight, was missed on Thursday, and yesterday his body was found floating in the Wellesley Square Tank, with a gash on the head, and two silver bangles missing.

THE POLICE TORTURE CASE.

In the police torture case Inspector Boyd was unanimously acquitted by the jury. As to the native constables, there was a division of six to three for acquittal, the jury expressing their conviction that torture undoubtedly had been committed, but in regard to the identity of the accused they gave the prisoners the benefit of the doubt.

The Deputy Commissioner has taken up the matter departmentally. Superintendent Hill has been degraded and transferred from the town to the suburbs. All the four accused are kept under close arrest. The entire force of Park Street Thanna has been distributed among other sections in the town with the object of discovering the culprits.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

The following officials are proceeding on leave:—The Rev. A. Kitchen, Senior Chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral, three months; Mr. F. Halliday, Member, Board of Revenue, three months.

THE HYDERABAD TELEGRAPH CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 8.

The telegraph case was resumed on Saturday. The statements of Hillier as a witness and of Snell as the accused show that a great effort was made by Colonel Ludlow to implicate Abdul Huq, but that the effort failed. Snell said that the main facts of his statement were put into his mouth by Colonel Ludlow. Morris, another witness for the prosecution, deposed that an official of the Nizam's Government had tried to bribe him with an offer of Rs. 30,000.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LARKANA, JULY 7.

Last Tuesday and Wednesday were occupied in examining witnesses for the defence in the case against Rai Bahadur Dewan Parumal, charged with bribery, after which the Magistrate himself called a witness cited by the defence to prove that an attempt had been made to tamper with Ali Murad's evidence. He gave evidence in favour of the accused, but was severely crossed-examined by the Magistrate on the basis of a private letter from the Collector of Sukkur to Mr. Giles (prosecutor), containing certain statements said to have been made in the course of conversation by the witness to the Collector of Sukkur.

Mr. Ghose, on behalf of the defence, strongly protested against the letter being made use of by the Court to contradict the witness. The Magistrate thereupon expressed a wish to examine the Collector.

Mr. Ghose having contended that the whole of the evidence was irrelevant, and would involve a waste of public time, the Magistrate eventually abandoned the idea.

Mr. Giles, prosecutor, was further examined by Mr. Ghose, and stated that the first certain intimation of Ali Murad being willing to give evidence was received from Sadikali who, according to the defence, has been actively proceeding against the accused.

Mr. Ghose then addressed the Court at some length, and Mr. Giles replied shortly.

Judgment will be delivered on Tuesday.

CONGRESS MEETING AT LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 8.

Last night a crowded and enthusiastic Congress meeting was held in the compound of Moulvi Hamid Ali's Kothi. About three thousand men were present; 700 being Mahommedans with a few Europeans and Eurasians. Messrs. Atkins, of Allahabad, and Ali Mohamed Bhimji, of Indore, addressed the meeting at great length. Mr. Mirza Machhubeg proposed, and Mr. Hidayat Rusul seconded, a vote of thanks to the speakers. Moulvi Naim proposed, and Moulvi Fida Hossein seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman. Nawab Nadir Mirza presided. Loud cheers were given for the Queen, the Congress, and the Viceroy.

THE PALITANA DURBAR AND THE JAINS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JULY 7.

The Palitana Durbar's fauzdar, with a party of armed men, entered the Shravaks' Karkhana, at Shatranjay, on Friday, after sunset, and drove the employes out, putting seals on the boxes and doors. This threatens a revival of the controversy in which so much feeling was shown in 1885.

MILITARY SECRETARY TO LORD CONNEMARA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 8.

Colonel Chisholm, 9th Lancers, has been appointed Lord Connemara's Military Secretary.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE AT SIMLA

The Railway Conference at Simla will probably be postponed till September, many of the delegates having represented an earlier date to be inconvenient.

THE HYDERABAD MINING INQUIRY.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent telegraphs as follows:—The Committee, seeing that Mr. Cordery felt his position most keenly, let him off very lightly; on the contrary, General Strachey was roughly handled. Had the India Office been content to admit their laches in a degree they might have escaped comparatively unscathed, but the evident disposition of their delegate to avoid giving straight replies to assert the official infallibility of those whom he represented and shift the responsibility for what had happened on any other shoulders, but his own or those of his colleagues produced a very unfavourable impression on everyone, and will not be without its influence on the eventual framing of the report.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 6.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here for Kurrachee this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kaisar-i-Hind arrived here this morning, two days before due date.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 5-16
The Manchester Market has been firm..	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight—	1s. 3 15-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106½
Bar Silver	42½
Chartered Bank Shares	£25-0
„ Mercantile Bank Shares	£18-10
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£52-0

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	52,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	4,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	35,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	11,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	612,000	„
„ „ Surats	76,000	„
„ Stock in London	19,000	„

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Both cables, Banjoewangi to Port Darwin, interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JULY 7.

10 p.m.	82·5

SUNDAY, JULY 8.

6 a.m.	81·6
10 a.m.	84·0
2 p.m.	84·5
4 p.m.	84·1

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 8.

The Levee on Saturday evening was very brilliant and largely attended, but by order all the officers wore mourning. The Poona Volunteers furnished a guard of honour consisting of two officers, a hundred rank and file, and band. The Governor's band was also present. The ladies arrived early and the gallery was full. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught arrived a quarter of an hour before the time appointed and took his position inside the hall, awaiting the Governor. Lady Reay, attended by Captain Phayre, came first and immediately proceeded to the gallery. Punctually at 5-30 H. E. the Governor arrived and was received with the usual salute. On entering H. E. was met by the Duke and proceeded to the place assigned them, and the presentations immediately commenced. The Duke shook hands with many of the Europeans and most of the native officers, speaking a few kind words to each. At the conclusion of the ceremony, after a short time spent in conversation, his Royal Highness and the Governor's parties left. The general dispersal followed. The following were the gentlemen presented:—

EUROPEAN GENTLEMEN.

PRIVATE ENTREE.

Adam, Brigadier-General, Q-M-G
Becher, A W, Lieut-Colonel, Equerry to H R H the Duke of Connaught
Candy, E T, Mr
Carruthers, J F, Major
Chard, Lieut-Colonel, Royal Fusiliers
Chatfield, K M, Mr
Cowper, Lt-Col, Controller, Mily Accts
Crawford, Arthur, Mr
Fanshawe, A U, Mr
Ferguson, Lieut, A-D-C to H R H the C-in-C
Filgate, T M, Mr
Herbert, Lieut, Lieut, A-D-C to H R H the C-in-C
Holberton, Colonel, R A
Howard, W S, Mr
James, Frank, Colonel
James, W W, Major
Jopp, J, Colonel, D Q M G
Kirke, St G M, Lieut, R E
Lee-Warner, W, Mr
Le Marchant, Lt-Col, R H A
Lee, Lt-Col, D L I
Linden, B Beider, Rt Rev, S J
Luckhardt, W, Colonel
Moore, J, Mr
Muir-Mackenzie, J W P, Mr
Nasr, J R, Mr
Nugent, Mr
Ommaney, H T, Mr
Pinkerton, J, Surgn-Genl
Pottinger, Brigr-Genl, Mily Secy to H E the Governor
Propert, W H, Mr
Rogers, Malcolm, Maj, R E
Sheppard, G F, Mr
Shuttleworth, A Y, Mr, Conservator of Forests
Solly Flood, Major-Genl, Comdg P D
Spring, Lt-Col, R A
Stewart, T H, Mr
Thomson, W A, Surgn Genl
Vidal, G W, Mr
Wathorn, H, Surg-Major
Westmacott, Lieut-Col, 28th Pioneers
Whitnig, J E, Mr
Wooldridge, de Lacy, Col, D A G

PUBLIC ENTREE.

Andrade, A P D, Dr
Andrew, D C, Lieut
Archer, Mr, (Royal Academy)
Babington, S, Lieut-Col
Baker, D, Lieut
Barry, Brigade-Surgeon
Battiscombe, C, Lieut R A
Batty, Herbert, Mr
Beaumont, J S, Revd
Bell, Capt
Birchallwood, T, Lieut R A
Blakeway, J P, Lieut R E
Borradaile, G W, Col R A
Boyd, J M, Col
Braid, A R, Lieut R A
Brebner, S G, Lieut P V R
Bridges, Lieut
Briggs, Capt, R F
Bromilow, W, Lieut R D F
Brownrigg, G A, Lieut
Buck, W T, Lieut D L I
Butler, H F, Lieut R F
Burke, C T, Mr
Burn, E M J, Lieut R E
Burness, F, Surgn I M S
Burney, P de S, Lieut R A
Burton, Lieut R F
Bush, J E, Lieut D L I
Caldecott, Col R A
Cameron, Major R E
Campbell, W M, Major R A
Candy, J M, Capt
Cane, A G, Revd
Carvalho, H F, Mr
Catania, G F M, Mr
Chalk, Oliver, Mr
Chapman, A J, Lieut R D F
Chase, Capt, 28 Pioneers
Coote, E, Lieut R H A
Clowes, H, Lieut
Cooke, Theodore, Dr
Cooke, S, Professor
Cooper, Capt R F
Cooper, B G G, Lieut
Corbyn, H, Lieut R A
Cotgrave, G, Lieut
Cousens, H, Mr, M R A S
Currie, A, Lieut-Col, Poona Horse
Davison, Capt D L I
Davidson, H C, Mr
Decie, C P, Lieut R A
Dod, O C, Wolley, Lieut
Dowdall, Major, A P D
Douglas, J D, Major R A
Drury, M O C, Surgeon
Duff, J, Mr
Dundas, Lieut-Col, A A G
Dunsford, F P S, Lt, D L I
Dunnerville, A, Mr
Dyson T E, Surgn I M S
Edlemann, E E, Lieut R A
Edwards, F W, Mr, 3rd Bo Lancers
Edwardes, T M, 2nd Bo Gren
Ellice, R, Lieut R A
England, R F, Mr
Errington, W H, Mr
Esplay, C H, Lieut P V R
Even, G E, Capt
Forde, C A W, Lieut D L I
Faulkner, L, 2nd Bo Gren
Flexot, Capt, R A
Fletcher, W M, Mr
Foster, L M, Lieut
Francis, F W, Mr
Fraser, N E, 2nd Lieut
Fry, T B, Mr
Fryer, Lieut
Gordon, L A, Capt, Aden Troop
Gothard, G, Rev
Hotz, Capt, 3rd Bo Lancers
Grier, H D, Lieut, R A
Guyon, Major R F
Horrocks, A M, Capt, R D F
Hinde, G L, Dy Surg-Genl
Hickie, W B, Lieut, R F
Hazelgrove, H S, Lieut
Hay, Surgn-Major
Harris, A M A, Lieut R E
Hexton, W S, Mr
Harvey, J, Capt, R A
Hudson, A G, Mr
Hill, A, Mr
Hewson, J, Mr
Hibbert, E, Capt
Helby, E C H, Lieut R N
Hatch, H F, Mr
Hearn, E H, Mr
Hughes, Surgn-Major
Hamilton, C De C, Lt, R A
Hall, Roger, Lieut, R F
Harrison, T, Lieut R E
Holland, E, Capt R H A
Horne, P B, Rev
Heaton, J J, Mr
Hutchinson, H S, Lieut-Col
Hancock, G H, Lieut
Hillenkamp, Ferdinand, Rev
Hodson, R D, Surgn A M D
Henderson, J, Revd.
Iremonger, E A, Lieut D L I
Jacob, H F, Mr
Jones, M D G, Lieut D L I
Keith, R, Surgn-Major.
Kennard, A M, Lieut R A
Kilkelly, R, Surgn A M D
Kirke, St G M, Major R E
Kirkham, T B, Mr
Lascelles C, Lieut D L I
Lawford, S, Lieut R F
Leckie, Major
Legh, P R, Lieut
Leslie, A C, Capt
Lewis, E J G, Capt
Livermore, H A, Mr
Lloyd, W E E, Lieut D L I
Logan, A S, Lieut
Long, S P, Lieut D L I
Lowther, K, Lieut
Lund, G, Capt Bo V R
Lushington, J L, Mr
Lyster, Major
Macnaghten, A W, Colonel, Bo Cav
Marter, W M, Lieut R F
Marks, Surgn I M S
Mathews, C M, Lieut D L I
Mead, H R Lieut
Meiklejohn, Capt
Millard, F B, Mr
Mitchell, H M P, Mr
Mitchell, M C P, Lieut
Murphy, Surgn-Major
Maspratt-Williams C, Lieut
Nelson, L, Capt.
Newall, N, Mr
O'Brian, J M, Mr
O'Farrell, Surgn-Maj, I M S
Osborne, C A, Lieut 6th D G
Oxenham, Professor
Paget, Captain
Parker-Jervis, C E, Major D L I
Payne, A T, Capt D L I
Pelle, Major 2nd Bo Gren
Peirse, C E, Capt
Peyton, Lieut 3rd Bo Lancers
Plunkett, A H, Mr
Pochin, Major R F
Pogson, C A, Mr
Poignand, G, Major
Portman, A B, Lieut-Col.
Pullan, A, Colonel
Potts J W H, Capt R A
Prideaux, R A, Lieut-Col
Quaitrough, W J, Lt D L I
Quentin, W, Capt
Radcliffe, R E L, Lieut R A
Rebsch, S, Mr
Reinold, E R, Mr
Robertson, Major, R A
Rogers, Major, R E
Ross, W C, Capt D L I
Russell, B B, Lieut R E
Sahiman, Surg-Major
Sankins, C J, Surgn I M S
Sorgi, J, Professor
Scott, J M, Mr
Scoones, Lieut R F
Searle, W H W, Lieut Ind Marine
Selby, F G, Mr
Sexton, J M Col
Sexton, M F A, Lieut R D F
Seymour, H W, Capt
Sherard, R W, Lieut 6th Bo Cav
Shipp, W, Capt G I P R Volunteers
Sillery, Lieut
Silva, J L de, Rev
Simpson, H B, Capt
Sinclair, F E, Capt R A
Small, J, Rev
Smyth, M H, Lieut R N
Solly-Flood, F, Lieut R F
Spring, A E, Mr
Stannard, Capt R A
Steele, L L, Capt K Y R
Stevens, Lieut-Col 3rd Bo Lancers
Stockdale, H E, Lieut R A
Straw, R A, Mr
Street, A W F, Surgd I M S
Swinhoe, Col
Thomas, H E B, Major
Thomson, A, Lieut P V R
Tomlinson, S, Mr
Turner-Jones E, Capt R E
Twigg, E F, Mr
Twiss, J H, Lieut R E
Venables, C J, Mr
Vincent, W T, Mr
Waghora, H Surgn-Major
Walker, M, Lieut R A
Waller, H, Lieut R F
Walter, W F, Lieut
Warburton, C E, Mr
Warden, St J, Mr
Watson, J R, Major
Wedderburn, A S, Capt R A
Western, C M, Major R A
Westropp, G R C, Lieut
Whitcombe, J C, Mr
Whitehead, Lieut R N
Widdicombe, Lieut
Willoughby, Lieut-Col 3rd Bo Cav
Wilmot, E E, Mr
Wilson, C E, Lieut D L I
Wilson, F A, Mr
Wodehouse, Lieut
Woods, G F, Mr

NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

PRIVATE ENTREE.

Nawab Ali Murdan Khan
Rao B Jeswant M Kelkar
Rao B Mahadev Wasudev Barve, C I E
Rao B Khanderao Wiswanath Rasto
Mr Gangatrao Vinayak Sanglikar
Raje Shambhusing Jadhavrao Malegaumkor
Mr Vasudeo Harihar Pundit *alias* Baba Maharaj
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart, C I E
Sir Khan Bahadur Dustoor Hoshang Jamasp
Mr Srimant Anandrao Gaekwar
Mr Khunderao Baburao Dabade
Mr Bingwantrao Pundit *alias* Aba Saheb
Ressr Major Dhoukul Singh
Mr Toolajee Fattesing Raje Bhosle of Akalcoote
Rao Bahadur Gokalrao Haree Deshmond
Aga Jungee Shah.
Kunar Shri Chhatrasinghi

PUBLIC ENTREE.

Adurji Dorabji Ghaswala
Antuji Keshew Sathe, Bun
Anandrao Balasaheb Raste
Nawab Abdul Rahim Ali Ahmed Beg Munshi
Atmaram Manipat Chunak
Balkrishna Bahirow
Bulwant Ramachunder, Native Sirdar
Balaji Gangadhar Sathi
Bhimrao Madhawrao Potnis
Bhimbhai Korparam
Bhawas Munsaram Naik
Dinoor Byramjee Jamaspjee, C I E Honorary Magistrate
Dustoor Byramjee Jamaspjee
Byramjee Pudumjee
Bomanjee Sorabjee Sottna
Chinlamunt M Bhat, Special Sub-Judge
Cooverjee Ardaseer Contractor
Cowasjee Dosabhoy Davar
Chinlamunrao Vishvanath Natu
S H Chiplonkar
Cassinath M Thatte
Chinto Keshao
Dajee Nilkunt Nagarkar
Dorabjee Hormujee Thannawalla
Dorabjee Pudumjee
Danjisha Edalji
D K Vaidiampayan
Dada N Silke
Dhackji Cassinathji
Dadabhoy Pallonji
Dorabjee Dadabhoy
D H Dastur
Framjee Dorabjee Ghaswalla
Ganesh Govind Rao Bahadur
Govindrao Chimlaman Jog
Gangadhar Limaye
Gopal Bulwant Neoe
Govind Zur Karaj
Gungaram Bhawoo Muskey
Heerjeebhoy Dhunjeeshaw
Shaik Jaffer Mahamad Khondera Fakyajee Dijhe
Shaikh Husein Shaikh Madar
Shaik Hibtallabhoy Moolajee
Karidas Nanabhaie
Kheshevrao Vinayek
Karkar B M
Krishnarao Dhurandhar
Khanderao Chimunrao Bedwalker
Kalkobad Adarbad Dastur Nosherwanjee
Rao Bhadoor K N. Bhaugaonkar, Asst Com, S D
Kasinath Bulvant Penrose, Asst Comr, C D
Krishnarao Shivram Tipnis
Kaikushrao Aderjee Ghaswalla
Rai Bhadoor Luchmon Singh
Lalabhai Gordundass
Kunte, M M

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MILL MANAGEMENT AND MILL FINANCING IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Gostling in a measure deserves the thanks of the public for ventilating the subject of mill management and mill financing in Bombay; but he has not quite grasped it in the manner one could have wished. Your several leaders on the subject appear to me to be perfectly impartial, and the stand-point from which you have approached the subject ought at once to commend itself to every lover of truth. The subject of mill management is so wide, and so important in many respects, that it would be impossible to do justice to it within the limits of a single letter. Again, it is so delicate that one could not thoroughly handle it without encroaching upon individual interests and exposing the fallacy of certain systems which appear at first sight to you and others as the best that can be desired.

I wish to deal with the subject of the much-abused three pies commission system, and to prove that it is not the system of a quarter-anna commission nor the percentage on profit system that will bring in the millenium; but whether managed under one system or another, if the agents know their duty and worked conscientiously for the handsome remuneration they are getting for their work, the industry is bound to flourish. Mr. Gostling has certainly proved in his last letter that mills worked under the quarter-anna system for the same period show different results. And what does this prove? Not that the system is bad, but that those who work these mills are good, bad, or indifferent agents, and consequently show good, bad, or indifferent results. It is absurd to suppose that because a mill is worked under the percentage on profit system, it is better managed, and is more flourishing than a mill managed under the three pies system. For instance, compare the results of, say, the James Greaves, Empress, or the Connaught Mills with those of the Queen Mill for the same period, and you will find that, notwithstanding the Queen Mill is paying three pies commission to the agents, its profits are larger than any of the abovenamed three mills, which have deservedly been called well managed mills. Again, take the results of the mill known as the Colaba Land and Mill Co., which is managed under the supervision of directors, assisted by an able secretary, and is not even encumbered with payment of ten per cent. from the profits; its working has by no means enriched the proprietary. The Morarji, Manekji Petit, New Great Eastern, Hindustan and other mills, working under the quarter-anna system, if compared for the last twelve or fourteen years with the Empress, Imperial, Anglo-Indian and Colaba Mills, working under the 10 per cent. system, will show equal, if not better, results. In the same way, if you compare the results of the Queen, Ripon, and the City of Bombay Mills with the Empress, James Greaves, and Connaught Mills, from an equal basis of capital subscribed and borrowed, the quarter-anna system mills will compare favourably with those under the ten per cent. commission system. I do not mean to reflect in any way upon the management, which is as skilful as could be found anywhere, of these mills, and the gentlemen engaged in it are held in universal esteem. What I say is that both systems are good if only they are honestly and conscientiously worked.

If the agent of a mill is true to his salt, he fully deserves the remuneration of a quarter-anna per lb., for the mental and physical work he has to perform. Do you suppose, or do any two sane men in Bombay suppose, that a respectable capitalist would undertake to work a mill if his commission were limited strictly to ten per cent. on profits? The manager of a mill gets from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,000 per month, and even more, with a decent house to live in. An engineer gets from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500. A carder, spinner, and weaver get from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 without anything to think of except mechanical work. The duties of the agent, however, are multifarious, delicate, onerous, and of the most responsible kind. He has to consider well every day the position of the cotton market and the produce market, and to shape his course accordingly. He has to finance largely, to borrow moneys at proper junctures, &c. He should be present daily at the mill for one or two hours, and watch the production, waste, the quality of the raw material and the manufactured product. Any variations must be carefully observed and remedied. The anxiety and labour of such a work can be easily imagined, and if he gets from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 without any other remuneration from machinists, store-suppliers, engine-makers, and commissions of various sorts, I challenge any man to say that he is over-paid. If every mill agent had a firm of his own in England, and were himself an agent of some wealthy machinists, engine-makers, or mill-store suppliers; if he were paid commission on first outlays; if he were getting a round sum for office establishment without being required to spend it wholly for the purpose, it would pay a respectable firm of good standing to be agents on the ten per cent. system, but without those advantages it is, I believe, impossible to find well-to-do people coming forward to do the work on that petty remuneration.

Mr. Gostling asks, and I think not wisely, that the quarter-anna system should be stopped by means of legislation. Mr. Gostling should know that every labourer is worthy of his hire. An ordinary man has a right to bargain for his remuneration before he is employed. If the employers make a bad bargain, it is not for them to grumble. Mr. Gostling, I suppose, charges something like three to five per cent. for his professional services; while others less eminent in his profession charge as low as one per cent., but very often two per cent. I suppose if his theory of legislative interference could be carried to its logical conclusion, he also should be forced for the purpose of the common good to charge from one to two per cent. only, notwithstanding what he may think of his work. We have recourse to legislation in extreme cases only, when the evil is of a very grave character and against which the public is impotent to guard its interests. To talk of legislation, such as Mr. Gostling and others propose, is tantamount to saying that all freedom of contract, freedom of action, and individual liberty are to be at an end. Fortunately, the Government of the country is in wiser hands than the alarmists seem to think, and no Government in the world would interfere to protect fools, who with their eyes open go in for doubtful investments. Suppose, Sir, for a moment that the Legislature put a restraint on freedom of contract, and insisted that mills started should be paid for at such and such a rate, that the promoter, if he sinks his lacs in the concern, should be nobody, and should only have two votes for every 200 shares (!) but that those who hold two, four, or ten shares should—as has been proposed—have votes for every one share held by them, and carry things as they like at shareholders' meetings without any real responsibility, and then get rid of their shares whenever they liked, and leave agents to fight their battles with the new set, and so on till the whole concern is doomed? You can well imagine the chaos to which such a state of matters would lead. But apart from this inevitable circumstance, to which things would come to pass, I ask whether, under such circumstances, public concerns involving large sums of money would be undertaken by capitalists? I say no. Ambition serves a good end in the order of Providence. If there were no inducement, in the first instance, to earn a handsome livelihood, capitalists would not have come forward to start such large industrial concerns, which have changed in these hard times the position of the Indian market. Half the Bombay public, if not more, from the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw to the meanest workmen, have been the beneficiaries of these institutions. The mill industry alone has raised the price of land, has introduced several kindred enterprises in the city too numerous to mention, has given bread to lacs in and out of Bombay, clothed and enriched the poor and the needy. And what is this all owing to? In the first instance, to the ambition of capitalists to risk their capital in the prospect of earning handsome commissions for their labour and decent interest on their investments. Again, it should be remembered that the agents of most of the mills do not uniformly receive their quarter-anna commission. If the net profits amount to less than four or five per cent. per annum on the capital, the agents receive two pies, and in case of a loss, they have to be satisfied with one pie only. I think this is the most effectual and proper safeguard for both the agents and the shareholders. For if the company, through want of foresight, or carelessness, or through natural causes, earn less than four or five per cent., the agents immediately lose from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 per month, and if the case is still worse, they lose from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000, receiving only a bare remuneration.

No doubt, for the purposes of common good, a large copartnery of individuals gathered together for a common object is regulated by an Act, and is called a public company; yet any lawyer will tell you that the word "public" is used in a very limited sense of the term. As there cannot be regularity and responsibility without a proper system of working among a large body of partners, the State has stepped in, and has given the public regulations for working such companies. They are the result of careful thought and of the accumulated experience of the community. The Legislature have very properly made some of the provisions mandatory or directory, and some permissive, so as to leave perfect freedom of contract and freedom of action to those who enter into a new copartnery to choose which they would adopt. And this, again, has been left to secure the liberty of individuals who may like to enter into contracts themselves, the State still interfering to enforce the observance of certain important stipulations for the benefit of the signatories. What the State can do beyond this it is impossible for me to imagine. If State interference is carried further, and restraint put on freedom of contract, the inevitable result would be that all enterprises would receive their death-blow, and the public would rue the day when such interference was asked.

Interest on State investments is considered both here and in most parts of the civilized world to be fair, if it is from three to five per cent. The securities of such investments always stand at par, and even at premium, though they never pay anything beyond the rate of interest guaranteed. If, therefore, a continuity of some uniform interest is to be wished for, and it is in many cases necessary, people should invest their moneys in State securities, and they will have no cause to grumble. However, if they invest their moneys in companies which more or less trade, and are speculative in their nature, they must not confound the division of profits every six or twelve months with interest paid on State securities. This is not interest when it comes to eight, ten, or twelve per cent., but division of profits, and if they do get such a return, they must be prepared to meet losses in bad times. There are some other points of importance, which I shall be glad to touch upon in another letter.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, July 8. X. Y. Z.

FACTORY LEGISLATION FOR BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see that you have been giving some attention lately to the question of the regulation of the hours of labour in the Bombay mills. I should like to know whether the discussion is due to any recent attempt on the part of the millowners to aggravate the sufferings of their employes, or whether it is the work of the unselfish Lancashire people, who have succeeded in clothing the poor of this land with the finer fabrics of the Manchester looms by the abolition of the import duties, thus depriving the Indian finances of nearly a million of revenue, but for the loss of which the Income-tax would not have been reimposed? Whatever it be, I advise *bona fide* correspondents not to rush into print before well understanding what they are writing. It is idle to compare the mill labour of England with that of India. The English labourer is intelligent, hard-working and energetic, and can do thrice the work of the Bombay millhand in a given time. The case of the local operative is quite different. Any person with a slight knowledge of the country labourer may have observed his sluggish, easy and apathetic temperament. He has no idea of continuous work, and he will spend three days on a work which would be done by an English labourer in one. I could do no better than quote the words of an English Superintendent in his report of the Mysore Gold Mining Company for the last year. He thus speaks of the value of native labour and its inherent defect:—"The slow progress hitherto has been altogether due to the character and inferior quality of the labour obtainable. The country people here seem to have had such an easy life for, perhaps, many ages that it is extremely difficult to get any idea of continuous labour into their heads," and further on he observes, "never having been trained to continuous labour, they cannot be easily got into it now," and "up to the present we have had mainly the unreliable native force to operate with, which has been to me extremely disappointing and disagreeable." It is impossible to get people to work with vigour here. Give them twelve or ten hours, they will work all the same. The best and only remedy resorted to for such a state of matters is to employ three here, as is the case in Indian mills, for the work of one in England, as was proved to demonstration before the last Factory Commission.

It is idle to say that the mill operative is overworked. It is impossible this should be the case if you keep in mind the leisurely manner of their work, combined with the "badli" or substitute system, which so largely prevails among the mill operatives. As a general rule, the operative is very irregular in attendance, leaving his work to a substitute four or five times in a month. Give him extra holidays and decrease the working hours as you may, he will have his own way all the same. As to the physique of the operative, it was attested by many independent witnesses before the last Factory Commission that he is stronger, healthier, better clothed and better fed than any other class of labourers in Bombay. I hope the Government of India will not listen to one-sided statements, but will ask for facts and figures openly before unnecessarily hampering the only thriving industry of India.—Yours, &c.,

VERITAS.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 8.—The report is imperfect in consequence of the non-arrival of Burma and Assam telegrams. The barometer has risen on the West Coast, and has fallen by amounts increasing northwards to the Punjab, where the fall exceeds one-tenth of an inch. Winds have increased considerably on both Bombay and Bengal Coasts; strong westerly winds blowing across the Central Provinces and Central India. Light east or south-east winds prevail in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab. The temperature has fallen in the North-West Provinces and the Central Provinces, but has increased slightly in the Punjab, and is excessive in the north-west districts. Rain fell in the same districts as on the previous day. The Central Provinces, north Madras, and some parts of the North-West Provinces obtained good rain. Mercara and Hoshangabad report five inches; Pachmarhi and Mussoorie, three; Chakrata, Darjeeling, Seoni, and Roorkee, two; Indore, Madras, Rajamundry, and Jhansi, one.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	27 43	25 59	26 15	25 1
July 6, Friday	...	...	...	0 38
„ 7, Saturday	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 7
„ 8, Sunday	0 0	0 0	0 0	...
Total.	27 43	25 69	26 15	25 46
Total corresponding date of last year	48 79	44 34	10	44 74

RAINFALL IN KHANDALLA.

THE rainfall in Khandalla for the week ending the 7th inst. is 21 in. and 59 cts. The daily rainfall is as follows:—

	In.	cts.
1st July	4	92
2nd „	8	10
3rd „	1	98
4th „	1	68
5th „	2	38
6th „	1	8
7th „	0	45
Total	21	59
Previously	20	93
Grand Total	42	52

THE PROPOSED ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

THE following gentlemen have signified their intention to promote the above scheme by subscribing Rs. 150 each, in the event of the Garden being started on the Chowpatty site, and on the understanding that they will become Life Members of the Bombay Natural History Society, with the privilege of free entrance for themselves and two friends at all times into the Zoological Garden:—

	Rs.
Mr H M Phipson	150
Dr Edith Pechey	150
Mr E M Slater	150
Mr W S Millard	150
Mr Arthur Leslie	150
Mr E L Barton	150
Mr A F Simpson	150
Mr John L Symons	150
Mr C E Kane	150
Mr W J Best	150

CRICKET.

VOLUNTEER C. CLUB *VS.* BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE rain holding off on Saturday allowed the Gymkhana to play their first match in fine weather. A batsman's wicket eminently favoured the Gymkhana who, winning the toss, wisely went in. From the start it was observable that the Volunteer team was weak, and, with one exception, they had no good bowler, and with loose fielding they were promised a hard day in the field. The result amply fulfilled expectations. The Gymkhana closed their innings for 205 runs. Wilkins was top-scorer with a brilliant 70, earned with his usual first-class cricket; Frank Clark came next with a lucky hard-hit 40; and Clifton and Young also easily entered double figures; James, a promising young cricketer, bowled very well for his side, and secured the lion's share of wickets.

In their first turn the Volunteers failed entirely. Clifton's bowling completely puzzled most of them. When they failed to stop him they were sure to be bowled, and when they did hit him they were certain to put him into the hands of point or cover slip. Lake and Brooks, the latter, being familiar with the bowling, were the only two who made any stand during the early part of the innings. Wallick and Little made 6 each, and, considering the state of things, theirs was a very creditable performance. The innings closed for 49, and as it was a one-day match the home team won by 156 on their first innings. There was half an hour still left for play when the Volunteers were disposed of. They went in again, and scored 15 for two wickets before time was called.

GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

A D Wilkins, l b w, b Wallick	70
C O'Shea, b James	1
Capt Jervois, b James	29
Dr Wilkins, l b w, b Lake	3
H Kennedy, b James	6
Lieut Vanderzee, b James	0
W Young, c Hill, b Craig	25
L Penny, c Walsh, b James	1
F S Clark, c Walsh, b James	40
S Clifton, b Little	31
Lieut Sangster, not out	0
Extras	9
Total	205

VOLUNTEER C. CRICKET.

1st Innings.

Vol G Lake, c Jervois, b Clifton	20
Vol H Forde, c Penny, b Wilkins	1
Corpl H Wallick, b Vanderzee	6
Vol E J Hill, b Clifton	3
Trpr D Brooks, run out	12
Gunr A D Little, b Clifton	6
Trpr G Craig, b Kennedy	0
Vol E James, c Vanderzee, b Clifton	0
Vol H Ingle, not out	0
Vol H Walsh, c Vanderzee, b Clifton	0
Vol H Nicholson, c Kennedy, b Clifton	0
Total	49

2nd Innings.

Trooper D Brooks, not out	5
Gunner A Little, b Clifton	6
Vol. G. Lake, run out	4
Total	15

BOWLING ANALYSIS GYMKHANA—1ST INNINGS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
E James	195	65	7	6
L Crowley	35	13	2	0
F Little	46	30	1	1
D Brooks	35	19	0	0
E Hill	45	25	3	0
G Lake	60	20	4	1
H Wallick	20	8	1	1
G Craig	15	16	0	1

VOLUNTEER C. CLUB—1ST INNINGS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
A D Wilkins	20	11	2	1
F Clarke	35	3	3	0
C Clifton	59	15	5	6
Lieut Vanderzee	25	12	0	1
H Kennedy	15	3	1	1

VOLUNTEER C. CLUB—2ND INNINGS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
H Kennedy	25	3	3	0
C Clifton	35	9	3	1
F Clark	10	3	1	0

ATHLETIC CLUB (Y. M. C. A.) *VS.* INDIAN MARINE C. CLUB.

A MATCH was played on Saturday, 7th July, between the respective teams of the above clubs, resulting in a decided win for the Athletic Club. The following are the full scores and analysis :—

ATHLETIC CLUB (Y. M. C. A.)

1st Innings.

G Penstone, c Grimstone, b Beaumont	3
M B Rix, c Beaumont, b Pickard	1
F Fido, c Grimstone, b Travers	15
H E Harrington, c St John, b Beaumont	61
W N Shilstone, b Travers	3
A R Sharp, b St John	4
W D Waller, c Pickard, b Beaumont	17
F M Stephens, c Mathews, b Beaumont	4
J L McKenzie, b Pickard	2
C E Sutton, c Grimstone, b Beaumont	3
G H Whitehead, not out	9
B 11, l b 1	12
Total	134

INDIAN MARINE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
W Mathews, c Harrington, b Fido	4	c Rix, b Sutton	3
F Pickard, b Sutton	3	c Sutton, b Harrington	1
C Fuller, b Sutton	0	l b w, b Harrington	6
F Travers, c Penstone, b Fido	3	b Harrington	2
A Beaumont, b Fido	2	l b w, b Harrington	0
C Y Grimstone, b Sutton	0	b Sutton	1
J H St John, b Fido	1	c Penstone, b Harrington	0
J H White, b Sutton	1	b Sutton	3
W B Huddlestone, c McKenzie, b Sutton	0	c and b Sutton	0
A C Heron, b Fido	0	absent	
A McArthur, not out	0	not out	0
Wides	2	Extras	0
Total		Total	16

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

INDIAN MARINE.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
A Beaumont	19-4	4	39	5
F Pickard	12	2	33	2
F Travers	7	1	21	2
J H St John	9	1	29	1

ATHLETIC CLUB.

1st Innings.

F Fido	7	4	8	5
C E Sutton	6-4	4	6	5

2nd Innings.

H E Harrington	5-3	2	15	5
C E Sutton	5	5	1	4

AN INFAMOUS TRAFFIC.

FOR years past the *Bombay Guardian* has repeatedly called attention to the fact that Christian workers in Bombay frequently meet with cases of European women, natives of Germany, Austria, Austro-Hungary, &c., who have been decoyed from their homes under false pretences by men who make a trade out of their sale for immoral purposes. Two especially bad cases came to the knowledge of Mr. W. J. Gladwin, of the Home of Hope Mission, a few months ago. Particulars of one of these cases appeared in the *Bombay Guardian* of Nov. 12th of last year under the heading of "The trade in women." After verifying the details of these cases as far as possible, Mr. Gladwin drew up a Memorial to the "Government of India, embodying the statement of the women concerned, and asking—first, that these cases might be investigated; second, that measures should be adopted for the suppression of the traffic in women and girls; third, that additional legislation be enacted to punish the men engaged in this traffic." A reply from the Indian Government has just been received, dated Simla, June 21, 1888, stating that his Excellency in Council considers the provisions of the Indian Penal Code sufficient to prevent the abduction and sale of girls under sixteen in this country. That it is established "that a most nefarious traffic for immoral purposes, the victims of which are usually adult women, is carried on between the Continent of Europe and Eastern countries, including India. His Excellency in Council is much in sympathy with your endeavours to protect women from the persons engaged in this abominable traffic, but you will understand that the Indian Legislature is powerless by any legislation within its competency to put a stop to it." The reply concludes with the statement that copies of the correspondence will be forwarded to the India Office. The sections of the penal code referred to, besides only dealing with offences against children under sixteen, were never framed to meet cases of abduction or sale for immoral purposes.—*Bombay Guardian.*

WRITING of the late Raja of Cochin, the *Hindu* says, that "his Highness was a close adherent of orthodox customs, and devoted much of his time to the performance of the daily rituals. He seldom interfered with the affairs of the State, and never exercised any great influence on the administration. He was benevolent, kind-hearted, and affable. During his *regime* the revenue of the State rose considerably, and as the result of extreme frugality, the State has been able to set apart substantial savings, though at the sacrifice of progress. He may be said to be the last Rajah of Cochin of the old type, and his predilections and his dislikes, his simplicity, unassuming manners, religious life, suspicion of the benefits of modern civilisation, and his inability to properly estimate the advantages of education, and sanitation, and of many other inevitable improvements of the present day, all show that he had in him all the virtues for which the past generation and those before it were distinguished. His defects were all the result of his inability to improve with the times."

THE HYDERABAD TELEGRAPH CASE.

THE hearing of the charge against Signaller Snell was resumed on Friday, before Captain Muir at Secunderabad. Private Finey was recalled, and was shown a telegram wired by O'Connor and received by him. He stated that it was written by himself and bore his signature, and that he must have been the man who took down that telegram as wired from Bolarum. On being cross-examined, he stated that he did not despatch it to Hyderabad, but simply received it. It was despatched by Signaller Cooper. He could see this from his signature on the telegram. After despatch, he said, that telegrams are put away in a special drawer, and believed that they were sent to Calcutta twice a week. He could not say who kept the key of the drawer at that time, and that the drawer was never locked. He supposed the Telegraph Master really had charge of the key. There were always two military signallers on duty. It would not be considered remarkable if any signaller went to the drawer where telegrams were placed after being despatched. During pressure of work the telegrams are placed in the drawer all in a heap. After this case he noticed that the drawer had been always closed. W. R. Hillier, crossed-examined, stated that he made a statement before the magistrate and a second also. Before he made the first statement, he saw an authority. He was, in the first instance, driven down to Colonel Ludlow's bungalow by Captain Muir. He was not sure, but he thought that Colonel Ludlow asked him questions in the presence of Captain Muir, and he answered those questions. The Cantonment Magistrate left him, and he was questioned by Colonel Ludlow and Mr Stevenson before he made his confession. Mr Stevenson questioned him in the capacity of a detective, and told him that he knew everything, and that he better not try to hide anything from him as it will go the harder with him if he did. He also told him that Colonel Ludlow was in a position to get him punished. Mr. Stevenson said that if he (Hillier) made a clean breast of it, he would get off. This had the effect upon his mind of placing confidence in Mr Stevenson, and he did so, and thought he would be let off. He did not tell Snell that he would make it worth his while if he gave information from the Telegraph Office. He did not offer Rs. 5,000. Colonel Ludlow offered him an inducement. He said that he knew that he (Hillier) had been made a cat's paw, that he was only a mouse and that he wanted the *Bandicoot*, by this he understood him to mean the "Sirdar" Abdul Huq. Colonel Ludlow by this gave him to infer that he got hold of the *Bandicoot*; and that he would allow the mouse free. It was under that impression that he made his confession. He made no proposal to supply telegrams to Ahmed Ally. He wrote a letter to the *Pioneer*. He received no money whatever from anybody in connection with this business. There was no promise made to him by anybody. He was after taken to Colonel Ludlow by Mr. Stevenson, who said that he was taking him to be confronted by Snell who denied having received the telegram and advised him to make a clean breast of it, and also that he (Mr. Stevenson) was tired and sick of his life as a detective. He presumed, he said, that to get him into his confidence. He also said he would get him over his difficulties. Col. Ludlow had a talk with him in the presence of Mr. Leach, Snell was there. Mr. Stevenson then addressed him. "Now here you are both face to face I would very much like to know who is saying the truth. You (Hillier) said you gave it to him, and he says you did not give it to him." Then Hillier and Snell contradicted each other, and Mr. Stevenson said it was useless, he (Hillier) denying it that he knew where the telegram had gone to, and that he had begun from the wrong end by putting Snell forward, and that he had better turn round and begin at the other end—for Snell could not even pronounce the Sirdar's name, but called him Sir Salar Jung. He further stated that he knew how this thing began; that a certain person had suggested to him (Hillier), and that person was asked to do so by the Sirdar, so he advised him to turn the tables. Mr Leach then interfered, and said that now he is stubborn and that Mr. and Mrs. Briant had been good friends to him, and asked him if he would like to see them dragged into court. He (Mr. Leach) told him that if he wanted to avoid all this he would take him through a Queen's pardon or a paltry fine. He then took him into the next room and swore by his God and honor as a gentleman that he would do so. Mr. Stevenson knew that he was intimate with Mr. Morris, and that Morris was the confidential clerk to the Sirdar. He did not offer to make a second statement of himself. He was asked by Mr. Leach. He did not know at the time that Mr. Leach was prosecuting. He considered Mr. Leach in the capacity of a friend at the time. There was no written order for his arrest. To the best of his belief he was never handed over to the police. He has been in police custody since the 14th ultimo. His confession was recorded on the evening of the 13th. There was no police guard over him. He did not consider himself at liberty to walk away from there, because Captain Muir had given orders for his dinner, bed, &c., and also wrote to Mr. Briant that he was safe. He said that Snell did not give him assurance of being able to supply all the back numbers of the telegrams, and that Webbe did not make any suggestions with respect to the telegrams. He knew Colonel Ludlow and Captain Muir in their respective capacities. He thought that Captain Muir was helping Colonel Ludlow. He naturally inferred this because he drove over from the Court to Col. Ludlow's, and his second statement was recorded by the same officer. He said that telegrams were published from time to time in the papers, and that his second statement was altogether untrue, and perfectly untrue as the first. Both were made in the hope of getting out of the scrape. Mr. Leach then asked the Court to ask Mr. Battenburgh who instructed him to appear for Hillier. Mr. Battenburg contended that the witness was not on his trial, and that he had not been instructed to appear for him in the present case, though he may be when he (Hillier) comes as an accused. The Judge said that he saw no reason for asking the question.—*Deccan Times.*

WIFE MURDER AT SECUNDERABAD.

PARTICULARS reach us of a shocking tragedy which occurred last Wednesday evening at the Victoria Hotel, in James Street. A Mr. G. L'Esteve, lately a contractor working at the Singarenni coal mines, came into Secunderabad some days ago with his wife and family, and after staying a few days at the Traveller's Bungalow moved into the Victoria Hotel. It is said that L'Esteve had been living very unhappily with his wife for some time past; their quarrels were frequent and mostly arose from the most trifling circumstances. L'Esteve had been drinking somewhat heavily for some days past, and last Wednesday morning witnessed one of the usual squabbles between him and his wife, when he is said to have used threatening language to her. What happened later in the day is not known, but about 6 o'clock in the evening, the wretched man slipped a cartridge into a Henri-Martini Rifle which was in his possession, and deliberately shot his wife in their room on the upper floor of the Hotel. L'Esteve's son, a lad of about 16 years, then rushed upstairs. The ball entered just below the unfortunate woman's left shoulder and blew away almost the whole of her chest. She died two hours after being shot, having remained unconscious during that time. After doing the deed, L'Esteve again loaded the rifle and pulling the boot and sock off his right foot was about to commit suicide, when the terror-stricken lad in the room rushed at him, and shoving aside the rifle, pulled the trigger sending the ball out through a door in the room. L'Esteve quietly walked down and gave himself up to the police who had just arrived at the time. The deceased woman had a family of five children by a former marriage, and five by the prisoner, L'Esteve.—*Deccan Standard.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

DARING ROBBERY AT DELHI.—A somewhat daring theft has been committed at Ludlow Castle, the residence of Mr. Bishop, the acting District Superintendent of police, and of four other gentlemen. The thieves took Mr. Bishop's despatch box, containing Rs. 300 in cash and notes, and several important papers mostly of a private character. One of the servants of the house has been arrested on suspicion. This is the second time that the District Superintendent of Police here has been robbed within the past few years.—*Pioneer.*

FLOODS AT LAHORE.—On Wednesday, the line between Dhak and Khusha, on the Sind-Sager section of the North-Western Railway, was damaged by floods. The passenger train was detained for more than two hours, as the engine was unable to cross the injured line. The passengers were taken on in a special train.—*Ibid.*

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

Amount to be remitted during 1888-89	£14,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1888 to 30th June 1888	£ 3,721,100
Balance to be remitted from 1st July 1888 to 31st March 1889	£10,278,900

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's extra steamer Thibet for China, sailed on Saturday, laden, and with two passengers on deck.

THE s s Robert Harrowing, 1,395 tons, Captain A S Hughson, cleared outwards for Port Said on Saturday last, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic steamer Nurjehan, 1,936 tons, Captain W Mason, arrived on port on Saturday afternoon, with a general cargo, from Calcutta via coast ports.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Henzada, 1,341 tons, Captain J Avern, arrived here yesterday from London (26th May) *via* Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE Anchor line steamer Asia, Captain J Harries, arrived in habour yesterday from Liverpool (June 12), with the following passengers :—Mrs Wright, infant and ayah, and F C Everton.

THE B I S N Co's steamship Busheer, 538 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (5th July), with a general cargo, and thirtyfive deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian steamer Maria Theresa, 2,011 tons, Captain J Costanzo, arrived in port, on Saturday, from Trieste, with a general cargo and 5 first-class, and 5 deck, passengers.

THE B and P S N steamer Calder, Captain J Cormack, from the Persian Gulf, arrived in Bombay, on Friday evening, with a general cargo and opium, and Capt Chapny and one native, as cabin, and 32 deck, passengers.

THE s.s. Aston Hall, 2,333 tons, Captain J Hill, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool (9th June), with a general cargo, and the following :—passengers Captain P R Mockler, Lieut C H Schlesinger, and Dr N Banerjee.

THE s.s. Tanjore, 1,402 tons, Captain J Paine, arrived here yesterday from Jeddah (27th June), *via* Hoodeida and Aden, with a general cargo, and 19 deck passengers. During the voyage there were five deaths,—two males two females and one child.

THE B I steamer Kilwa, Captain J Robertson, cleared on Saturday for Karachi, and the Persian Gulf ports, laden and with the following passengers :—Mr. Thomason and Surgeon W G Barell for Karachi, two Mahomedan gentlemen for Falia; and sixty-five deck for various ports.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Ganges	2148	E. Stewart	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Lycia	2102	B. Fletcher	F	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Clan Forbes	1590	R. G. Taitt	G	F. Muir & Co.
Ship Sir Lancelot	886	G. Noel	K	V. Abraham & Co.
S.S. Alrato	2036	J. R. Gordon	L	F. Muir & Co.
,, Narenta	986	C. Dasanabos	Q	O. Von Haffer.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Venetia	1609	F. Cole	2	P. & O. Co.
,, Kirby Hall	1759	G. D. Pearse	4	E. Bates & Co.
,, Stura	1416	T. Caboasa	5	M. Mackenzie.
,, D Balduino	3044	G. A. Rocco	6	F. Bozzoni
,, Akbar	1445	G. Baldwin	7	H. Kasim & Co.
,, Methley Hall	2241	A. Buck	8	F. Bozzoni
,, Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	E. Bates & Co.
,, Kt. of St. John	2286	Bovis	12	K. Nixon & Co.
,, P. Hendrick	2041	Collin	15	V. Ebram.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
6	Calder (s)	Cormack	Busrah, June 23.
7	Maria Theresa (s).	Costanzo	Trieste.
	Nurjehan (s)	Mason	Calcutta, June 15.
	Loodiana (s)	Britten	Calcutta, June 20.
8	Henzada (s)	Avern	London, May 26.
	Busheer (s)	Skinner	Karachi, July 5.
	Aston Hall (s)	Hill	Liverpool, June 6.
	Tanjore (s)	Paine	Jeddah, June 27.
	Asia (s)	Harris	Liverpool, June 12.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
7	Thibet (s)	Atkinson	China.
8	R. Harrowing (s)	Hughson	Port Said.
	Kilwa (s)	Robertson	Karachi & Persian Gulf.

The steamer Venetia w as entered on Saturday last for China and Australian ports.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
3	Nowshera s	Liddiard	Bombay, June 23.
	Lalpoora s	Livingston	Bombay, June 15.
	River Indus	Wilson	Colombo, June 27.

DEPARTURES.

July 3.—Steamer Peshwa. Ship Star of Persia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July. 5 Nevasa s .... Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

July. 4 Secundra s .... Rangoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Methley Hall s—41 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 40 bales wool, G H Adamji; 90 bales wool, Punnett and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Latham and Co; 78 bales wool, K Khooshol.

Kirby Hall s—150 bales cotton, S Moolji and Co; 85 bales wool, S Kesowji; 21 bales hides, Ed Bates and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ganges s—55 cwts gum, N Damji; 30 cwts gum, G Lojpar; 45 cwts gum, S Ramji; 79 cwts gum, L Canji; 17 bales skins, D Sassoon and Co; 26 bales skins, S Moloobhai; 13 bales skins, H C H Gunny; 10 bales skins, E Gangji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Atrato s—8,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 3,000 wheat, G Motee and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 999 cwts rapeseed, F Masotty and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lycia s—100 cwts buffalo horns and 13 cwts sandal wood, R Caderbhai; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ganges s—2 bales cotton carpets, The C D Escompte de Pares.

Clan Forbes s—150 cwts ground nuts; 1,050 cwts castorseed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

D Balduino s—440 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—16 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Stura s—125 bales twist, John Campbell and Co; 14 bales twist, The Colaba Land and Mill and Co.

Venetia s— 500 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Stura s—32 bales twist, The Colaba Land and Mil, Co; 95 bales cotton, S Shewdatrai; 710 bales twist and 100 bales cotton, H P Jootha; 80 bales twist V Poonjabhai.

Venetia s—100 tons, old iron, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Stura s—54 bales twist, N Vulabdas; 4 bales twist The Colaba Land Mill Co.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 7.

Moore, Major-General, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from Simla.

Paterson, Surgeon-Major, 31st Panjab Infantry, on furlough, from Delhi.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 7.

Ternan, Major, 12th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Thomson, Lieut, Bombay, 28th Pioneers, on duty, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS,
Poona, July 6, 1888.

THE C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Deolali Depot—Lieut-Col C E Hussey, 2nd Lanc Fus, to be Comdt temporarily, vice Major C E Peyton, 2nd Dur L I, whose services are required with his Regiment.

Major E R P Woodgate, 2nd King's Own (Royal Lanc Regt) is attached to the Intelligence Branch, Q M G Dept, Simla, as an unpaid attaché with effect from the 15th April, 1888.

Surgeon W G Barrel, Medl Staff, on genl duty, Bombay Dist, Northern Divn and Aden, is transferred to genl duty, Sind Dist.

Surgeon S J W Hayman, Medl Staff, having returned from Burma, is posted to genl duty, Bombay Dist, Northern Divn and Aden.

A special Committee, composed as under, will assemble at Poona on 6th Augut, 1888, to consider and report on a subject that will be laid before it by the Q M G :—

President—Br-Gnl LaTouche, Comdg Bombay Dist, members—Col Holberton, RA, and Lieut-Col Hogg, Poona Horse.

The Officers Comdg 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bombay Cavy will attend the Committee.

Officers from outstations to travel to and from Poona at the public expense by rail and dak.

It is notified that the *London Gazettes* of the 8th and 12th June, 1888, were received at Bombay Army Head-Qrs on the 3rd July, 1888.

With the approval of Govt it is notified that Br-Gnl H S Henderson, CB, Comdg Nusseerabad Brgde, commanded the Mhow Divn from 21st to 28th April, 1888.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Medl Staff—Surgeon J P S Hayes for six months on private affairs.

The leave granted to Major W Gordon, 2nd Dur L I, in G O C No 168 of 1888 is extended to the 24th Sept, 1888.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

6th Dr Gds—Major W M MacGeorge to remain in England from 15th June to 15th Oct, 1888, on M C.

2nd Lanc Fus—Major T P Fleetwood to remain in England from 5th June to 1st July, 1888, pending promotion to a half-pay Lieut-Colonelcy.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 9.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

458-87—Shamrao P—Govind Gungadhur Ranade vs Radhabai and another—Wadia and G.—Part heard.

518-87—Mansuklal and D—Dharsee Ludha vs Mulloo Rajana—Jefferson, B and D.

456-87—Mirza, H and K—Travade Gowrishunker Tribhovan vs Loowar Cullian Parshotum—Hore, C and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

To settle the minutes of an order.

126-85—Nanu and H—Ramcrushna Purshotum and another vs Sadanund Nathooji—Chalk, W and S.

133-88—Moreshwar L—Ruttonbai vs Chabildass Lalloobhai and another—Payne, G and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

457-87—R Skipsey—Jankidas Gooroo Sitaram vs Soobhansibhai and others—Tyabji and D—Part heard.

102-88—Tyabji and D—The Hon'ble F L Latham vs Jankidas Bawa and others—R Skipsey.—Part heard.

421-83—Crawford and B—Toolsidas Ludha vs Premji Tricumdas—Payne, G and S—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Cause.

194-88—Jefferson B and D—Khimji Vulubdas vs Sorabji Dossabhoy Framroze and others.

Long Causes.

37-88—Payne, G and S—Canji Purbut and others vs The British India S N Co and others—Craigie, L and O, and Hore, C and B.

41-88—Jefferson, B and D—Rustomji Nowroji Bukriwadia vs Sorabji Jamsetji Daroowala—Wadia and G.

46-88—In person—a pauper—Jamnabai vs Gungadas Bawa and another—Tyabji and D.

48-88—T A Bland—Bhikaiji vs Luxmibai—Chalk W and S.

53-88—Wadia and G—Navazbai vs Dadabhoy Dosabhoy Baxter and another—Payne, G and S, and in person.

MR. EDMUND YATES ON MR. JUSTICE STEPHEN.

I HAVE hitherto deemed it fitting in me to be silent on the question of the Newspaper Libel Law Amendment Act, and have not even noticed the graceful amenities of Mr. Justice Fitzjames Stephen's letter to the *Times* in connection therewith. I fancy that the judges of bygone days—Parke, Wilde, Rolfe, Martin, and others—would have considered it beneath their dignity, not to say out of place, to write to a public newspaper concerning a measure with which they had nothing to do, until they came to administer the law which had been laid down for them by Parliament; and certainly had they written, it would have been in a different strain. Mr. Justice Stephen is not to be judged by ordinary standards; he is like his namesake in the *Lady of the Lake*.

"A kindly heart had brave Fitz-James,
Fast poured his eye at pity's claims."

He has thorough command of his temper, as he has often shown; he is by no means irascible, excitable, or bull-headed; and in anything regarding newspapers he surely has a claim to be heard. For were not his the articles and reviews, the fairness and the impartiality of which, the fun so harmless, the chastening performed in such a paternal, such a thoroughly gentleman-like style, which, in the old days, made the *Saturday*, and, in the pre-Stead period, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, so universally respected and loved? Somebody is said to have declared himself against practical joking, as "it was impossible to know exactly how much melted butter a gentleman would bear in his pocket without retaliation." No one could know better than Mr. Justice Stephen how much brutal insolence, brainy bludgeoning, and abrasion of cuticle a practised journalist could inflict without laying himself open to be sued for libel. —*World.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 6th July, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·611
Temperature of the Air	83·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·0
Dew Point	79·0
Relative humidity of Air	·879
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·9
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	75·6
General Directions of Wind.	SE, E, ESE, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	309
Fall of Rain	0·33
Total for during month	7·66
,, ,, year	25·39
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th inst.	0·07

* From midnight to midnight.

A HOME paper addressed "Simla, Punjab" was recently returned to the addressee at Simla, with the printed note, "Missent to Yokohama." This is the second occasion within a recent period when a paper to the same addressee has been "Missent to Yokohama." Presumably, other residents in the Panjab have enjoyed the same experience, and are supposed by the Post Office to live in Japan.

THE LATE EMPEROR'S MALADY.

A HISTORY of the late Emperor's malady has been specially written by a competent authority for a London Journal. The writer says :—

The fatal illness of the Emperor Frederick is thought by some to be traceable to an attack of measles from which he suffered rather more than a year and a half ago. Although it is well known that abiding delicacy, and even definite disease, of the air-passages may be induced by this complaint, no distinct connection has, we believe, been made out in the present case between the acute fever and the local malady which followed it at a considerable interval of time. Those about him, however, noticed that after his recovery from measles he never fully regained the buoyancy of spirit and keen enjoyment of life which had distinguished him before.

A COLD.

In the autumn of 1886, when out for a drive with the King of Italy in the Tyrol, he was caught in a heavy shower, and, having no overcoat, got wet through. This misadventure resulted in a very severe cold, which he never quite succeeded in shaking off. In January, 1887, his voice became very hoarse, and it was thought that he had again taken cold. As, in spite of treatment, the hoarseness continued to get worse, Dr. Carl Gerhardt, Professor of Medicine in the University of Berlin, and a physician of great experience in diseases of the throat, was asked to see him in the month of March. This gentleman discovered a small growth attached to the vocal cord of the left side; this excrescence hindered the free movement of the cord, and thereby blurred the tone of the voice and caused hoarseness. Professor Gerhardt proceeded to apply the electric cautery to the growth, and in this way he succeeded in destroying the greater part of it. All seemed to be going well, and in April the Emperor went to Ems for a course of the waters. Whilst there, however, the hoarseness became worse than ever; and the tumour was found to be growing again. It increased in size so rapidly, in spite of repeated applications of electric cautery, that Dr. Tobold, a distinguished specialist, and Professor von Bergmann, the leading surgeon in Berlin, were called in. The disease was pronounced to be cancer, and a surgical operation involving certain loss of voice and the most serious risk to life, was declared to be necessary. Professor von Bergmann, however, refused to take the responsibility of so grave a measure without the sanction of the best advice that could be procured.

DR. MORELL MACKENZIE.

Dr. Mackenzie was summoned, and gave it as his opinion that, as the symptoms were not in any way conclusive as to the nature of the growth, a small piece should be removed through the natural passages and submitted to microscopic examination. This he succeeded in doing by means of long curved pincers introduced through the mouth, and Professor Virchow, the foremost authority on such matters among living men, could not, after the most careful examination, find any trace of malignancy in the substance extracted. Dr. Mackenzie thereupon proposed that the rest of the growth should be got rid of in the same manner, and this course was agreed to by his German colleagues.

THE SECOND ACT IN THE DRAMA.

This brings us to what may be called the second act of this eventful drama. The patient came to England, and the growth was picked piecemeal off the vocal cord by Dr. Mackenzie, so that in July the voice had become almost natural again. The Queen expressed her delight at hearing her son-in-law speaking once more in his own voice. In August there were signs of the growth sprouting up a fresh, but a few touches of the electric cautery effectually destroyed it. His condition continued perfectly satisfactory, with the exception of a sharp but transient attack of inflamation of the larynx from catching cold at Toblach, till he went to Italy, when the third act may be said to have begun. At Baveno, in September, slight swellings were noticed first on the left and afterwards on the right side of the larynx. These came and went in a somewhat perplexing manner, but caused him no discomfort, and no serious uneasiness to his medical attendants till the latter part of October, when there could no longer be any doubt that

A NEW TUMOUR.

A new tumour had developed *below* the left vocal cord. This growth was altogether distinct from the one destroyed by Sir Morell Mackenzie, and its appearance was so maglignant that all the physicians who saw it agreed that it was cancerous. The question of a radical operation (which in this case would have involved removal of the whole of the larynx) was discussed, but the Emperor, who had from the outset been disinclined to submit to any surgical procedure directly dangerous to life, resolved to take whatever chance might be offered by milder treatment. This decision of his Imperial Highness was dictated solely by his self-sacrificing regard for the interests of his family. The calm courage with which he faced what was declared to be his inevitable fate excited the admiration of his physicians.

DOUBTING THE DIAGNOSIS.

From this point, the case, instead of becoming steadily worse, as was anticipated, ran an unexpectedly favourable course for some time. The medical attendants were for a long time almost afraid to trust their own eyes, which showed them that the growth was shrinking, while the ulcers on its surface were healing. Some doubt began to be felt after a time as to the diagnosis which had been arrived at in the fateful consultation of November 9 at San Remo, and Sir Morell Mackenzie, while not definitively giving up the theory of cancer, showed a disposition to take a more hopeful view of the case. The local symptoms were said to be explicable by violent and long-continued inflammation affecting all the component structures of the larynx. Such a condition, though of extreme gravity, as threatening to cause suffocation by blocking up the breath-way, has not the inevitably fatal character of cancer, and may be palliated if not cured.

A NEW GROWTH CAUSES FRESH ALARM.

Meanwhile, the fourth act of the drama was in progress. The disease, subsiding in one place, showed itself at another, and in January fresh alarm was caused by the appearance of a new growth, or rather of a crop of growths, *above* the left vocal cord. These, however, died away for the most part in a very short time. Meanwhile, the repeated attacks of inflammation had given rise to permanent swelling of both sides of the larnyx; the thickened tissues projected into the air-channel, and made breathing difficult. Tracheotomy was now seen to be inevitable, and on February 9 it was performed by Dr. Bramann, who had been at San Remo ever since November in anticipation of such an emergency.

BUT THE END WAS NOT YET.

The case had now entered on the fifth act, and the denouement was awaited in breathless suspense by the whole world. For some time after the

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

Duc de Montebello Champagne, Qts...Rs. 38 per doz.
do. do. Pints...Rs. 40 per case of 2 dozen.

FROM BRUDER KLEINOSCHEG, GRAZ.
Extra dry Pale Styrian Champagne...qts. Rs. 30 per doz.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne.....qts. Rs. 30 ,,
Dry Pale Muscat Champagne .....qts. Rs. 30 ,,

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

WHISKIES AND CLARETS.

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MESSRS. BLANDY BROTHERS & CO., OF LONDON.

SCOTCH WHISKY.	per dozen Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's.	23 8	
The "Lochgorm" Highland Whisky, Ross & Cameron's	25 0	
The "Gordon" Highland Whisky, in square bottle, Pattison, Elder & Co.'s	6 0	
CLARETS.		
Medoc	14 0	12 0
St. Julien	16 0	8 0
Larose	0 L.	9 0

SUBJECT TO 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, etc.

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APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per 1doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 51 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	,, 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 61 0	,, 64 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE. SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES		
Leabaeheimer	Rs. ..	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, ..	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	,, ...
Leibfraueamilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, ...
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Santerne	Rs. 20 0	...
PORT WINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,,	,, 22 0	...
Superior ,,	,, 26 0	...
Most Superior Old Red Port	,, 30 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	,, 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	,, 42 0	...
CLARETS.		
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julian Medoc	,, 14 0	...
Les Canons	,, 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	,, 21 0	...
From MUNIER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	...
Chateau LaRose	,, 28 0	...
From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVARX.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	,, 15 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	Rs. 11 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 22 0
Chateau Mouton	,, 32 0	,, 34 0
Haut Sauterne	,, 29 0	,, 31 0
BRANDY.		
H. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	...
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0	,, ...
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	,, 2 0	,, ...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 29 0	,, ...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 0	,, ...
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy ***	,, 37 0	,, ...
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Chambertin	Rs. 23 0	...
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	...
,, ,, *	,, 22 8	...
Cairndhu Blend *	,, 18 0	...
BEER.		
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	Rs. 6 6	4 6
Bavarian Export Beer	,, 6 4	,, ...
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 3 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 3 12
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Barbera	14 0	...
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French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	...
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	Rs.	As.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Large Tins	Small Tins
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Celery	,, ..	,, 0 10
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White Cabbage	,, ..	,, 0 12
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TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines Beer, &c., (provisions excepted) will be executed.
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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.—"DEAR SIR,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn here will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organ generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

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Those who are subject to occasional a tacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

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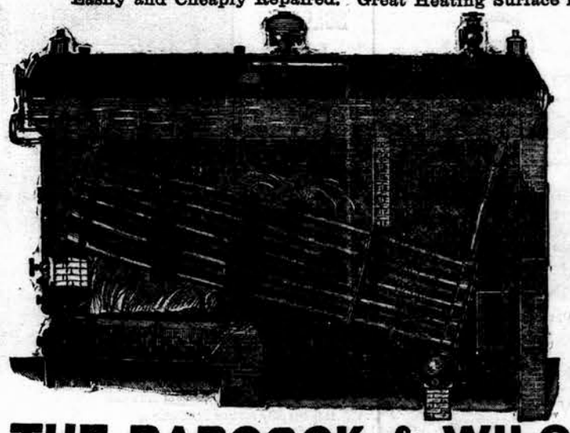

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SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
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Not an empirical medicine, but from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!
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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

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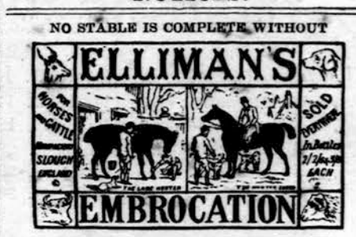

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HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
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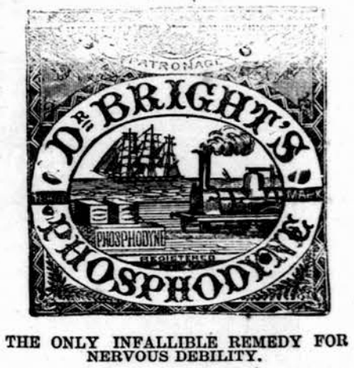

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Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.

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JAMES EPPS & CO.,
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MOTHERS, SAVE MONEY
IN DRESSING YOUR CHILDREN.

Dresses, Coats, Cloaks, Wrappers, and all garments can be Coloured over any colour desired, and made to look like new,

BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

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Full directions with each packet for colouring Cotton, Wool, or Silk goods.

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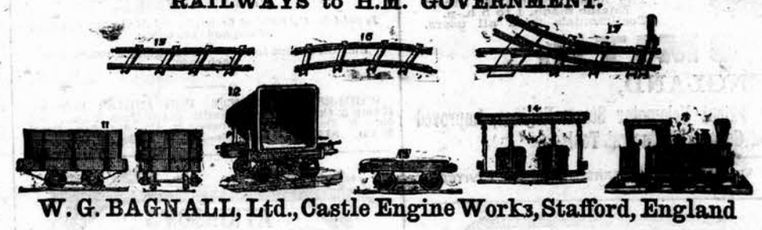

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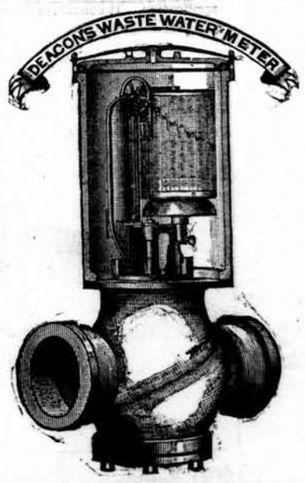

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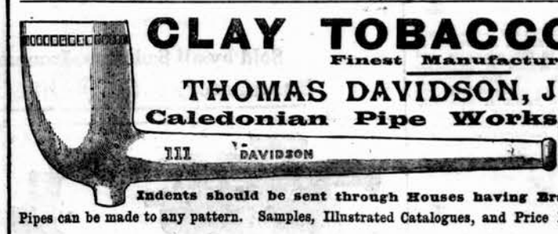

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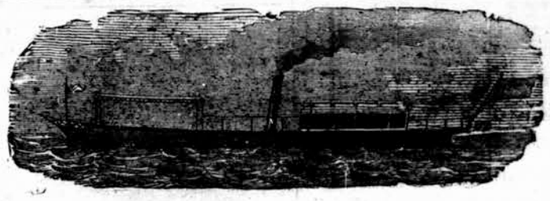

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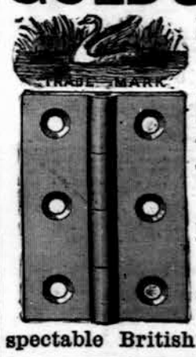

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